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A 7-YEAR-OLD COTTON PICKER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
GRACE ABBOTT, Chief

CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

By
NETTIE P. McGILL

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
CHILDREN'S BUREAU,
Washington, June 19, 1928.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith a bulletin entitled "Children in Agriculture," by Nettie P. McGill, which summarizes the principal findings of the published reports of investigations of the work of children in agriculture made by the Children's Bureau and by other agencies. It is the first of a series of bulletins being prepared under the direction of Ellen Nathalie Matthews, director of the industrial division of the bureau, in response to many requests for a brief analysis of available information on the various aspects of child labor.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE ABBOTT, *Chief.*

Hon. JAMES J. DAVIS,
Secretary of Labor.

CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

THE CENSUS COUNT

On the six and a half million farms of the United States hundreds of thousands of children are at work. Even in midwinter, when almost no farm work is done, the census of 1920 found more than half a million boys and girls from 10 to 15 years old working in agriculture. How many there may be when farm operations are at their height no one knows.

The average American farmer depends in part for his labor supply upon his family, and the majority of the boys and girls reported in 1920 as engaged in agriculture (569,824 of the 647,309) were working on home farms. Still, many thousands were reported as hired laborers, and if the census count had been made at a rush season—for example, during the harvest months—the number would have been augmented by thousands of others. In California an authoritative estimate in 1924 placed the number of children working on the land at the height of the season at 5,000 compared with 1,832 reported by the census in January, 1920, and in Colorado the number of children working in the sugar-beet fields in 1919–20 was estimated by a representative of one of the sugar companies as 6,800, whereas in the winter of 1920 the census found only 1,955 child agricultural workers in the State.

Children work on farms wherever crops are raised, but 12 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas—have more than the average quota of child agricultural workers. The children at work on farms in these 12 States are 84 per cent of the total number of all children reported by the United States Census as employed in agriculture. These are among the States that lead in the production of cotton and tobacco; they have 74 per cent of the tobacco acreage and 99 per cent of the cotton acreage of the country. Both these crops require much hand labor, and children are useful as "hands" from an early age. In some localities compulsory-education laws do not prevent them from staying out of school to pick cotton, help with the tobacco crop, or do other farm work. The greater number of children working on farms in the sections of the country embraced in these States is accounted

for in part also by economic conditions and the type of farming. Although the 12 States listed as having the greatest number of child agricultural workers have only 45 per cent of the farms in the United States they have 62 per cent of the tenant farmers. Tenancy in these one-crop sections is largely on a share basis; the tenant's principal, and in many cases only, contribution is the labor supply, and the number of acres of cotton or tobacco he can cultivate is determined by the number of children he can put to work in the fields.

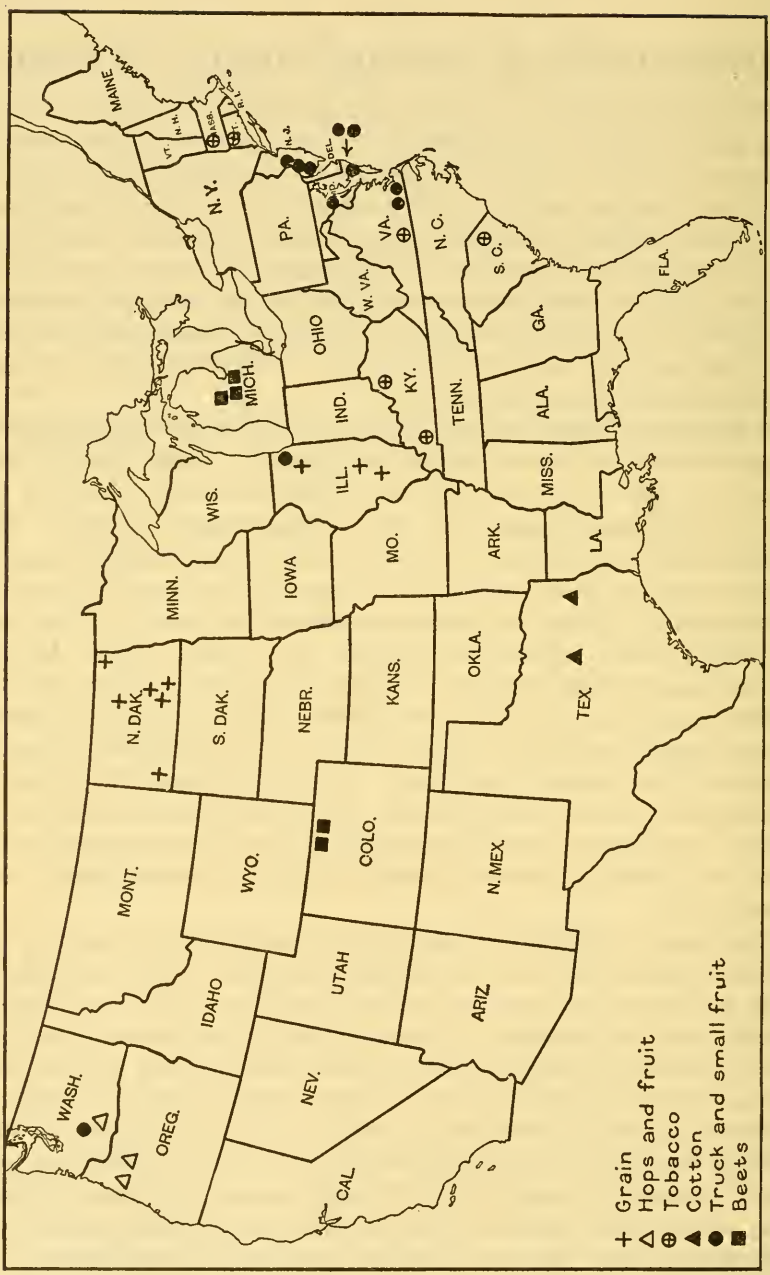
These facts the census reveals. But the census, being only a count, gives no information in regard to the amount and kinds of work the children do, beyond what may be inferred from the brief direction to its enumerators, to count as children engaged in agricultural pursuits those who work away from home as farm laborers or "somewhat regularly assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work or chores." Nor does the census, of course, describe the conditions under which the work is done nor indicate how it may affect the welfare of the children who do it.

INVESTIGATIONS OF CHILDREN WORKING ON FARMS

Within the last 10 or 12 years attempts have been made to learn what sort of farm work children do, when and how long they do it, and other facts about their work on farms. Several private organizations, chief among which is the National Child Labor Committee, have made detailed investigations of various aspects of rural child labor in many different parts of the country, and a few of the State departments of labor have made more or less extensive inquiries into the work of children on farms in their own States and have set forth the facts in their official reports. A list of reports of such investigations is given on page 56.

In 1920 the Children's Bureau began a series of surveys of children in agriculture, the last of which was made in 1924. (See p. 56.) It was not practicable to study the conditions under which all the young agricultural laborers in the United States worked. The surveys hold a microscope, as it were, over typical farming areas in different sections, with the idea of obtaining a representative picture of the work of children on farms throughout the country. The map on page 4 shows where the surveys were made. They covered approximately 13,500 children doing farm work in 14 States, and included sugar-beet growing sections in Michigan and Colorado; cotton-growing counties in Texas; truck and small-fruit areas in southern New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Illinois, Washington, and Oregon; wheat, potato-raising, and grazing sections in North Dakota; a section in the Illinois corn belt; and tobacco-growing districts in Kentucky, South Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

The kinds of child labor employed on farms differ greatly in the different States and even in different sections of the same State. Child workers on the truck farms of southern New Jersey, for example, include both the children of farmers, chiefly immigrants who have taken up small holdings in the farming districts and become permanent residents, and children who come from the cities as seasonal workers. In the Eastern Shore section of Maryland most of the children working on the truck farms live on the farms the year round, whereas in Anne Arundel County, around Baltimore, though many of the child workers live on the farms or in small neighboring settlements, many also are migratory workers from Baltimore. In the Norfolk area of Virginia farm laborers come out to the farms from near-by villages or from the city of Norfolk to work by the day.



LOCATION OF DISTRICTS SURVEYED BY THE UNITED STATES CHILDREN'S BUREAU IN STUDIES OF CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

In the tobacco-growing districts of the South, as in the Cotton Belt, most of the children who work on the farms are farmers' children, whereas in the Connecticut Valley many of the children working on the tobacco plantations are day workers from Hartford and Springfield. On the truck farms around Chicago, also, most of the hired workers come out from the city by the day, whereas on the grain farms of the Middle West and Northwest the child workers are farmers' children.

What the Children's Bureau found in its surveys, first, in regard to children working on home farms, and second, in regard to children working out as hired farm laborers, including migratory child workers in industrialized agriculture, is told briefly in the following pages. Tables at the back of the pamphlet show detailed figures for each of the sections surveyed. Farm children whose only work was chores [1] or whose field work had lasted less than 12 days were not included in the surveys, but migratory child workers were included if they had worked as many as 6 days. The earliest of the Children's Bureau studies were made in 1920, but studies as late as 1925 by the National Child Labor Committee in these same sections revealed practically the same conditions.

[1] In North Dakota children who customarily spent 3 hours a day at chores or at farm work other than field work were included in the Children's Bureau survey.

CHILDREN'S WORK IN AGRICULTURE

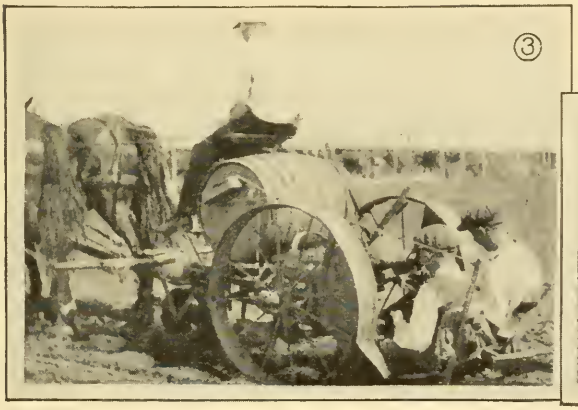
Children working on their parents' land generally do a variety of field work in the course of the season—plow and plant, transplant, cultivate, weed and hoe, and finally gather in the crops, besides doing the thousand and one odd jobs which may differ with the crops raised, the type of farm, and the system of farming but which are to be found in some form on every farm. Hired children, if they live near the farms, often transplant, weed, or hoe, and occasionally do some other kind of work, but generally they, like city children, are employed only for harvesting. A notable exception is sugar-beet cultivation, in which large numbers of children are hired for thinning out the young plants and hoeing as well as at harvest time.

The following paragraphs describe the work done by children on the principal crops produced in sections included in the Children's Bureau surveys. Most of these crops are characterized by a large amount of handwork which young children are capable of doing. Tables 31 to 45 (see pp. 75–81) show for children working on home farms and for hired workers of different kinds the numbers engaged in various farming operations and their ages in the different sections.

ON COTTON PLANTATIONS

Almost all the children who do field work in the Cotton Belt help with cotton picking, and almost as many hoe or chop either cotton or corn. Cotton picking lasts from late August or early September into November or December. Some of the cotton plants grow shoulder high, with cotton bolls nearly all the way to the ground. Little children can pick with less stooping, but older children and adults have to stoop more or move along on their knees. The worker picks rapidly with both hands and puts the cotton into a big sack, which he drags along after him by a shoulder strap. "Chopping the cotton to a stand" is cutting out with a hoe superfluous plants after they are well started, usually about the 1st of May. The crop usually requires at least one hand hoeing during the season, work which is done at intervals during the early summer. It is heavier work than cotton picking and requires a stooping position.

Although picking cotton and chopping and hoeing cotton and corn are the most common kinds of field work that children do in the Cotton Belt, they are by no means all their work. Children of 8 or less are often experienced cotton pickers, but boys of 11 or 12 are almost as



OPERATIONS ON THE TOBACCO CROP: 1. DRAWING PLANTS FROM THE BED (FLORENCE COUNTY, S. C.). 2. SETTING PLANTS (FLORENCE COUNTY). 3. SETTING PLANTS BY MACHINE (MASSACHUSETTS). 4. SETTING PLANTS (FLORENCE COUNTY). 5. HANDING PLANTS TO THE SPEARER (CONNECTICUT VALLEY). 6. CARRYING LEAVES TIED IN BUNDLES TO THE PACKER (CONNECTICUT VALLEY)

PICKING SHADE-GROWN TOBACCO IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY: 1. FIRST PICKING. 2. SECOND PICKING. 3. THIRD PICKING. 4. FOURTH PICKING

often all-around farm hands, able to do their share of the plowing, harrowing, and planting.

The following accounts of work done by individual children included in the Children's Bureau survey in Texas illustrate the extent and kinds of work done by children on cotton plantations:

An 11-year-old boy who had begun to do field work at the age of 4 years lived on a rented farm of 65 acres. He had worked in the fields whenever there was work to do for 8½ months. Beginning in February he had plowed and cut sprouts the equivalent of half a month; in March he had harrowed and planted. In April he began cultivating, which lasted into July; in May he began planting and spent two weeks at it; about May 25 he began to chop cotton, work which occupied him 15 days. In June his principal work was hoeing. During part of August he cut wood. Cotton picking began August 24, and he picked cotton for more than 3 months. His brother, aged 10, had had precisely the same program, but his 9-year-old brother had only hoed, chopped, and picked cotton.

A 13-year-old boy had done plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating on Saturdays and after school during January, February, March, and April. He worked 2 hours after school and 10 hours on Saturdays. In May, June, and July he had hoed, chopped, and cultivated. In July he had cut, raked, shocked, pitched, loaded, and hauled sorghum for five days. Beginning August 15 he had picked cotton or gathered corn until December. His 12-year-old brother had done practically the same work with the exception of the plowing, harrowing, planting, and cultivating. The father, a native white Texan, owned a 78-acre farm.

Three negro boys, aged 10, 12, and 14, had done a variety of work. All had hauled wood for five days in January and had plowed for nine days in February, and all except the youngest had harrowed one Saturday in February. They had planted and cultivated field crops during part of March, April, and May and had spent four Saturdays of these months on the garden. In May and June they had hoed and chopped cotton. In September they had picked cotton, corn, and peas, the cotton picking extending into November. The father cultivated 80 acres on shares.

The 12-year-old son of a native white farm owner had plowed, harrowed, planted, cut sprouts, and cultivated during March, April, May, and June, withdrawing from school on March 12, 20 days before school closed. In May also he had hoed or chopped cotton most of the month. Beginning in July he spent 10 days cutting wood, 7 cutting and baling hay or cane, and 21 raking, loading, and hauling. He picked corn for more than three weeks in September; beginning September 24 he picked cotton until December 28. He entered school on December 29, 50 days after school opened.

An 11-year-old boy, son of a prosperous farmer owning 150 acres, had entered school 15 days late the preceding school year and had withdrawn 18 days early. In all, he had missed 46 school days for farm work. He had completed only the second grade. His work had extended over a period of more than six months. He had plowed, harrowed, planted, and cut sprouts in March, April, and May, and had cultivated from April to July. In June he had cut oats and raked, loaded, and hauled. He had spent half of September and October picking cotton. During half of September he had also cut wood.

The 12-year-old son of a white tenant cultivating 50 acres on shares worked during a period of eight months. He worked at plowing, harrowing, planting, and hoeing in February, March, April, May, and June; he cultivated and chopped

cotton in April and May. He spent a few days during the summer cutting wood, raking, loading, and hauling. Beginning September 1 he picked cotton for about six weeks. He had been out of school 45 days on account of farm work, having withdrawn in February, 40 days before the end of the school term. He had completed only the first grade.

Two brothers, aged 11 and 12, sons of a white half-share tenant, had each been absent from school 45 days on account of farm work. They had chopped cotton during June and July, and during the latter month and part of August had hoed; they had picked corn also for two weeks in August. For three weeks in September and throughout October, November, December, and part of January they had picked cotton. They had not entered school until January 13. School had begun November 10.

The 14-year-old daughter and 9-year-old son of a Bohemian tenant cultivating more than 200 acres of land, worked during a period of about 6 months, the former missing 16 days of school for farm work. They had both harrowed for two days in May, and the boy had also spent a few days planting. The girl had hoed and chopped during May and June, and the boy had hoed through June and cultivated one week in July. They had both picked cotton, the girl about 2½ months, the boy about 1 month.

Large numbers of children work in the cotton fields of California as well as in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

"MAKING" THE TOBACCO CROP

Tobacco is planted, hoed, weeded, suckered, wormed, topped, gathered, and prepared for curing and market, all by hand. Much of the work requires merely watchfulness and care rather than physical strength, so that children may be valuable tobacco hands.

In the late winter or early spring in the South children help prepare the plant beds for the tobacco seed, cutting, carrying, and piling on the plot selected for the beds the brush and poles that are burned to sterilize the soil; or, if sterilization is by steam, the children help to carry water. They also work the soil with hoe, spade, or plow, and some plant the seed and cover the beds with cheesecloth to protect the seeds and later the plants from cold. At the same time that the seed beds are being prepared and sowed the fields are put in shape by plowing, harrowing, and fertilizing. Then come the final harrowing and marking off of rows for transplanting. Many boys plow and harrow.

Most of the children take some share in transplanting, which is often done by hand in some districts, drawing the plants from the seed bed, dropping them at the marked intervals in the rows, and setting them in their places. Almost as many children help in cultivating, which begins soon after the field has been set and continues throughout the season. Much of the work is done by machine, but some hand hoeing is necessary, and this the children often do.

The next process is topping, which is done, when about half the plants have developed seed heads, by breaking off the top of the plant so as to force all the growth into the leaves left on the plant. Topping

is followed immediately by suckering, which continues until harvest time, and consists of breaking off the lateral branches or suckers which develop in the axils of the upper leaves after the top of the plant has been removed. As suckers continue to come out during the growing season the workers must go over the field two or three and sometimes four times. This is a tedious task, the more so as the worker must bend lower and lower over the plant as he removes first the topmost suckers and then the next ones. Suckering is done during the hottest months of the year, and almost all children working on tobacco farms do it. Nearly as many children examine the tobacco leaves for worms.

Where tobacco is harvested by cutting, as in Kentucky and Virginia, usually only the older children help cut, but others carry and drop the empty sticks on which the stalks are hung after being cut, fill and carry the filled sticks to wagon or barn, or load them upon the wagon. A single stick filled with tobacco stalks may weigh 25 pounds or more. Children also help in housing tobacco, handing the sticks filled with the green tobacco to men who hang them up in tiers in the barn, or, more rarely, themselves hang the sticks. Some of the children help "bulk" or put in piles the sticks of tobacco after it is dried, and many do "stripping," which consists of removing the dried leaves from the stalks, sorting and grading them according to size, and tying them into bunches. Where harvesting is by picking, as in South Carolina, many children pick.

Weeding, hand transplanting, hoeing, topping, suckering, worming, and picking compel the worker to bend or stoop steadily, while his hands are busy; and small children must at times kneel or sit and hitch themselves along, or near the end of the season must reach higher than is easy, or must hold their arms horizontally with the heavy stalks which they hand to the spearers. Machine work involves continuous walking, managing of horses or mules, and regulation of the machine, whether it be comparatively simple like a plow or more complicated like a cultivator. Much work on the tobacco crop is done when the summer heat is at its worst.

In the Connecticut Valley few of the city children brought out to the farms do any work on the tobacco crop except harvesting, but rural children, as in the South, help in nearly all the different operations—transplanting, usually by machine, hoeing, topping, and suckering, as well as harvesting. No worming is done. Almost all the city girls are employed in the tobacco sheds, and most of the city boys are employed in the fields.

The harvesting of sun-grown tobacco in the Connecticut Valley is done by cutting, which few children do. But many hand the cut tobacco to the workers who spear it upon the laths, two boys to each spearer. Since the tobacco stalks must be kept up from the ground so that the leaves will not be injured, the smaller children must hold

their arms out horizontally, and this is very tiring for them. More than half the children who did this work in the Connecticut Valley were under 12 years of age.

Shade-grown tobacco is so named because a covering of cloth is placed over it which is not removed until after the harvest. Some of the plants attain a height of 8 feet, and the leaves of adjoining rows of plants extend well past each other. The atmosphere under the cloth is close and hot. Turning from side to side to pick from two rows at once, the pickers break off the lowest leaves and put them in neat piles under the plants, to be collected by other workers. To work in this manner and in such postures all day long strains the muscles of child workers. For the next picking some children stand, but many kneel, preferring this to the constant stooping. During the last two or three pickings they always stand, and young children have to reach higher than is easy for them in order to pick the upper leaves. Care must be exercised, for shade-grown tobacco is used for the most part in cigars, and if the leaves are broken they are valueless. The tobacco pickers are constantly under supervision.

In the tobacco sheds the girls string the leaves on laths, standing all day at the work.

WORK ON SUGAR BEETS

When the beet seedlings show a few inches above the ground, about the 1st of June or a little earlier, the work of blocking and thinning begins. The blocker, usually an adult, walks down the rows of beets, chopping out superfluous plants with his hoe. Close at his heels come the children. Straddling the beet row, they kneel and, bending over, crawl from plant to plant on hands and knees. They usually work at high speed, for thinning must be completed before the plants grow too large. The youngest working children can thin; and because they are active and their fingers are nimble, they are believed by some to be the most effective workers.

Somewhat fewer children work at hoeing beets, which begins soon after thinning is completed and may extend into August. It requires more physical strength than thinning, and the time over which the work can be extended is longer, also, than that for any other operation in sugar-beet culture, so that there is not the same need for utilizing every worker as there is in thinning and in the harvest.

In harvesting the worker pulls up the beets from the loose soil (prior to this a horse-drawn machine has loosened the beets and lifted them to the surface), knocks off the dirt caked upon them, cuts off their tops, and throws them into piles. Almost all child workers in the beet fields work at pulling and topping. The smaller children usually pull up the beets and throw them into piles for adults or larger children to top, but this division of the work depends on the working force, and occupations are shifted as the occasion

THINNING BEETS (COLORADO)

A working day of 11 or 12 hours was not uncommon

HOEING BEETS (COLORADO)

Four-fifths of the working children hoed—the majority 9 hours or more a day

TOPPING BEETS (COLORADO)

A sharp heavy knife with a hook at the end is used in this operation

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN WORK SIDE BY SIDE (COLORADO)

The 9-year-old boy (left) had worked 11 hours a day for over three weeks at pulling and topping

demands. Cuts on the legs or the knees from the topping knives are common, and occasionally a worker sustains a serious injury, such as the loss of a finger.

Steady stooping and lifting along the beet rows day in and day out for several weeks is heavy work. Although the average beet with its top on weighs only a little more than two pounds, a child lifts a considerable load in the course of his long day's work. In Colorado a child who pulls or tops one-fourth of an acre a day (the average reported for one child) handles daily about 2¾ tons, or allowing one-third extra weight for tops and dirt, almost 4 tons of beets. "We all get backaches," is a common complaint. "Hardest work there is," say many workers. "Couldn't sleep nights, hands and arms hurt so," "Children all get tired because the work is always in a hurry," "Children scream and cry because they are all tired out," "Children get so tired that they don't want to eat, and go right to bed," "Beets are harder work than working in a coal mine"—these are some of the comments of beet-field workers.

Often the thick beet tops heavy with frost, which comes early in the mountain regions, soak the workers from the knees down, unless, as is rarely the case, they wear high rubber boots. "Fall is the meanest time," declared a Colorado contract laborer. "Women are wet up to their waists and have ice in their laps and on their underwear. Women and children have rheumatism." Often the clothing freezes stiff in the frosty air, and only by midday does the warm sun dry off the cotton skirts or overalls. In wet years the workers say they "get muddy to the skin." During the last week of the harvest light falls of snow frequently add to the discomfort. The children's hands are chapped and cracked from the cold, and their fingers are often sore and bleeding.

The following are accounts of the work in the beet fields of some of the Colorado workers included in the Children's Bureau study:

Four Russian-German children, ranging in age from 9 to 13 years, came to the beet fields with their parents on June 1. They worked at thinning and blocking for more than three weeks, 14½ hours a day, beginning at 4.30 a. m. They took 5 minutes in the morning and again in the afternoon for a lunch when, as they said, they "just got chunks in." They took 20 minutes for dinner. About July 1 they went home, remaining until the middle of the month, when the hoeing began. They spent 5 weeks, 14½ hours a day, hoeing, and again went home, returning September 21 for the harvest, which lasted 4 weeks. During the harvest their working day lasted 10 hours only. On October 25 they returned to town for the winter, having spent a total of 12⅓ weeks at work. These four children and their father and mother cared for 51 acres. Ten acres was the generally accepted average for an adult, according to statements made to the Children's Bureau by the sugar companies. The family owned a car and their town house was being repapered and repaired; two men were working on it at the time of the agent's visit.

How hard two other boys, 10 and 12 years of age, worked is indicated by the fact that they, with their parents and one other adult, worked 65 acres of beets. If each adult cared for 15 acres, which is half as much again as the average, each child would have had to care for 10 acres, the average amount supposed to be cared for by a full-grown worker. These boys worked 8½ hours a day during the hoeing season and 10 hours daily during the fall and spring processes, covering about 11 weeks. The 12-year-old boy also worked between the beet processes at cultivating and planting other crops.

A Mexican family that came to Colorado from Texas about the middle of May had only one child at work, a girl of 12 years. She had spent more than 14 weeks working in the beet fields—almost 9 weeks thinning, 3½ weeks hoeing, and more than 2 weeks pulling and topping. The family remained in the country throughout the season, and the girl had picked beans and gathered potatoes during the interval between the completion of hoeing and the beginning of the beet harvest. She had completed only the first grade, in spite of the fact that the family had moved much less frequently than was customary among Mexican beet-field laborers. This family, consisting of father, mother, and 12-year-old girl, had cared for 27 acres, a fact which indicated that their work must have been fairly steady.

Three boys of 8, 10, and 12 years, with their 15-year-old sister and their mother and father, worked on contract for more than 14 weeks 11 and 12 hours daily, caring for 53 acres of beets. This family owned a car and a new house.

Fourteen-year-old Lizzie, the daughter of a contract laborer, worked 10½ weeks "in beets"—a little more than 4 weeks in June, a little more than 4 weeks in October, and 2 weeks in the summer. Her working day in hoeing and in the fall work was about 12 hours, but during the thinning and blocking process she worked between 14 and 15 hours a day. During the summer she had also gathered potatoes. This was her seventh year in the beet fields. She had completed only the fourth grade in school. Lizzie had lost a good deal of school each year, her father said, because of the beet-field work. School, he explained, had been compulsory for only a few years.

An 8-year-old Mexican girl worked at thinning beets 10 hours a day for 4 weeks in June. She did no hoeing. Up to the time of the agent's visit she had spent 3½ weeks on the beet harvest, working, as in the spring, 10 hours a day. Altogether she had worked 9½ weeks in the beet fields in addition to working 3 weeks gathering potatoes before the pulling and topping began.

A Russian-German family came out from town on March 22. In this family were 3 children working—12-year-old Frieda, 9-year-old Willie, and Jim, aged 7, who worked irregularly. They spent 3 weeks at the spring work, putting in a 12½-hour day, 2 weeks at hoeing for 11 hours a day, and up to the time of the agent's visit had spent about 3 weeks at the harvest, which was not yet finished. Altogether they had worked about 9 weeks, probably very hard, since the 3 children, 1 working irregularly, and 3 adults had cared for 50 acres.

Somewhat similar working conditions were found in a family in which 2 little girls, aged 12 and 13 years, with 3 adults, took care of 50 acres of beets. The children had worked altogether more than 11 weeks, 10 and 12½ hours a day.

A Russian-German family, with 4 working children ranging in age from 8 to 15, arrived at the beet field on May 25 and remained throughout the season. All the children worked almost 12 hours a day for 4 weeks at thinning. All except the youngest worked 2 weeks, almost 12 hours daily, at hoeing. All of them had been working 3 weeks at pulling and topping at the time of the agent's visit and expected to spend another 2 weeks at it. The 8-year-old boy worked

irregularly at this process, but the 12 and 15 year old boys and the 13-year-old girl spent 11 hours a day at the work. Altogether, the children had worked more than 9 weeks, and with the 2 adults had cared for 43 acres. This family said that the work was profitable because the children could help. The family owned a car.

In addition to their work on the beet crop, many children in sugar beet growing districts do a variety of other farm work. For example, both boys and girls take part in threshing and haying, help cultivate various crops, tend stock, and, more rarely, load beet wagons. Some of the boys 12 years of age and older do heavier work, such as plowing. Many of the farmers' children who do such work as this, work only a few weeks on the beet crop. Others, however, spend as much time in the hand work that the cultivation of sugar beets requires as the laborers' children. Although it is usually the farmers' children who do the miscellaneous farm work, it is not uncommon for the contract laborers' children to do other jobs in the intervals between the work on the beet crop. Many weed onions, gather potatoes, and hoe beans.

ON WESTERN GRAIN FARMS

In general farming in the Corn and Wheat Belts children do a good deal of plowing, harrowing, disking, cultivating, and other work requiring the management of machinery and horses, such as planting corn, driving corn and grain binders, and mowing.

Although the younger children as a rule do not use the heavier farm implements, in the course of investigations made by the Children's Bureau boys as young as 6 and girls as young as 10 were reported to drive hay forks, and to rake hay and harrow, and children under 10, or even under 8, as well as older girls and boys, hoe, pick up potatoes, pick and husk corn, shock grain, and do hauling of all kinds. At harvest time they help by hauling water or straw for engines, hauling bundles to machines, pitching to the threshing machine, loading or leveling with a shovel the threshed grain, hauling grain to granaries or elevators, and unloading grain at elevators or freight trains. In many cases they help with loading or unloading the wagons, pitching, leveling, or shoveling as need arises.

Besides their work in the fields many children herd cattle, some build and mend fences, help butcher, clean seeds, clear fields of stones and thistles, prepare manure for fuel, help with the sheep shearing, and otherwise make themselves generally useful.

Most of the children in these sections working on farms away from home work at threshing time or help harvest potatoes, though some are hired by the month as general farm hands.

Much of the work that children do on these grain farms is heavy. Plowing in some sections is commonly done with a horse-drawn, double gang plow, and the child must use both foot and hand levers

and manage four or more horses. Children are sometimes thrown from plows with more or less serious results. Short of stature and light in weight, sitting with feet dangling from the saddle of the plow, they have little chance of escaping a fall if the plow jolts over a stone or comes to a sudden stop. Disking is more hazardous than plowing, for the ground to be disked is almost always rough, and the child may be thrown under the disks. Although the machines vary in size they are of one type; the driver regulates the depth of the disks by hand levers operated from his seat. Often the disks are weighted and used to roll down freshly broken sod by driving over the field crosswise, work that is dangerous even for an adult.

Harrowing causes great discomfort; the worker is surrounded by a cloud of dust, and if he is walking the continued tramping over soft ground is exhausting. Cultivating also is hard work, as the worker's seat is above the row to be cultivated and the child must so guide the two sets of shovels on the cultivator by swaying his body and pushing with his feet that they will pass near the hills or rows without injury to them. Pitching bundles of grain into the threshing machine, which is fairly commonly done by children on some of the great grain farms of the Northwest, is a heavy job, requiring strength and skill. The child pitches the bundles to a moving belt that carries them under a set of moving knives that in turn cut the binding twine and spread out the bundles. This work is usually continued for long hours over many days. The worker comes in close proximity to the knives, belts, and other parts of the threshing machine.

A job that is generally considered not particularly dangerous but one in which children often meet with accidents is raking. Rakes are light and tip easily if they encounter any obstruction. Sometimes complicated raking machines drawn by several horses are used, such as the sweep rake, on the back of which the child sits, throwing his body backward from the waist when the rake is full to lift the teeth of the rake from the ground.

Herding cattle, a task often given to children under 10 years of age as well as to older ones, means that the child is alone on the prairies on foot or on horseback for long hours in the heat of summer, with the possibility of being thrown from horseback or attacked or trampled on by cattle.

WORK ON TRUCK CROPS

Truck crops, or small fruits and vegetables for long-distance shipment, are very extensively grown in the Atlantic Coast States, from southern New Jersey to Florida; in the Gulf States from Alabama to Texas; in the Pacific Coast States; in the northern belt of States east of the Rocky Mountains; and in the interior Southern States.

Kentucky grows onions, early potatoes, and strawberries in large quantities; Tennessee, strawberries; Arkansas, strawberries and cantaloupes; Oklahoma, early potatoes and watermelons; and New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada, cantaloupes. Wherever truck crops are raised child labor can be used.

Children living on truck farms often do a variety of field work, the different crops grown in some trucking localities running into scores. Besides general farm work, such as plowing and harrowing, the children help with planting and transplanting, and they thin, weed, hoe, and spray—or as the negro children in the Norfolk trucking section of Virginia call these familiar operations, "grass," "chop," "scrape," "shave," "spoon," and "bug." They help to gather all kinds of small fruits and vegetables—cucumbers, peppers, radishes, eggplants, cantaloupes, watermelons, kale, spinach, cabbage, lettuce, and many others. When rush seasons come they, as well as thousands of hired child workers, are turned into the fields to pick strawberries, peas, beans, and tomatoes, gather potatoes, and cut asparagus.

The following accounts of the season's work of some Maryland children illustrate children's work on truck farms in many localities:

Three girls aged 15, 12, and 10, and one boy aged 13, living on a farm, did a great deal of farm work. The oldest girl and her 13-year-old brother during the months of April and May plowed and harrowed, and planted corn, beans, and potatoes; during May they transplanted tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and cabbage, and during the summer months cultivated, hoed, and weeded all crops and picked four kinds of vegetables; in September they gathered potatoes. Except for plowing, the two younger girls did the same kinds of work. In the months of April, May, September, and October the children's work was irregular; in the summer months they worked regularly every day except when it rained.

A 14-year-old boy had worked 7 days in April hoeing strawberries, 21 days in May planting corn and picking strawberries, and 7 more days in May hoeing strawberries and sweet potatoes. In June he had spent 14 days picking strawberries and peas and in hoeing strawberries and an equal amount of time hoeing tomatoes and picking raspberries. Almost every day in July he had worked picking either beans or raspberries and 27 days in August he had worked picking blackberries.

Two boys, 13 and 15 years of age, sons of a large truck farmer, did the same work—plowed and harrowed; planted peas, beans, white potatoes, sweet corn, and peppers; transplanted cantaloupes and eggplants, and "dropped" sweet potatoes; thinned corn and eggplants; hoed or weeded all crops; sprayed potatoes and tomatoes; "bugged" potatoes; cut corn; picked strawberries, peas, beans, cantaloupes, eggplant, apples, and peaches; loaded wagons with vegetables, and sorted cantaloupes, sweet potatoes, eggplant, and peppers.

A negro girl of 12 in April and May "drew" strawberry plants from the old beds, transplanted sweet potatoes, weeded Irish potatoes, hoed and picked strawberries, and replanted corn. In June and July she picked beans, hoed and gathered Irish potatoes; in August she picked tomatoes; and in September and October picked up potatoes and "saved" corn fodder.

Boys of 12 or older working on home farms generally do plowing, harrowing, and cultivating, but girls and younger boys seldom do, even on their parents' farms. A child plowing on truck farms does not have to handle large numbers of work animals; one-share plows with one or two horses are in common use. But he must exert a good deal of strength, if walking to hold the plow in line or if riding to manipulate its levers, straining to reach them unless he is unusually well grown. Spike harrows are in general use in some truck areas; they have no seat, and hours of walking in the loosened soil make feet and ankles ache. Disk harrows provide a seat for the driver, but light-weight children run the risk of being thrown from the harrow under the disks.

When planting is done by hand even very young children help—dropping pieces of potato into a plowed furrow or corn seeds into a drill—and somewhat older children do machine planting. Transplanting is one of the commonest kinds of work for children of all ages; the youngest children walk along the plowed fields, dropping the seedling plants, followed by somewhat older workers, who dig the holes and set the plants. When transplanting machines are used children who are put to work on them generally "feed"; they sit two to a machine on a small seat only slightly raised from the ground, with their legs stretched out in front of them, and as the machine moves along they alternate in dropping plants into a furrow at intervals indicated by a spacer. "Feeders" get tired and cramped, as there is no way for them to change their position; they sit so close to the ground that on dry days they work in a cloud of dust stirred up by the machine.

Hired workers as well as those on home farms do a good deal of hoeing and weeding, tiresome and monotonous tasks under a hot sun, for the work has to be done during the hottest months, and many truck crops must be weeded three or four times a season.

Even in localities where comparatively few children help with planting or with the lighter work of weeding and hoeing almost every child who works in the fields "picks."

Picking most small fruits and vegetables requires little skill and can be done by the youngest workers. Whether or not picking is hard depends on how many hours the child must work, his back bent and knees cramped. If berries are plentiful, for example, the child can sit or kneel on the ground and pick for a long time without changing his position, but if they are scarce he must walk down the rows, continually bending over low-growing plants. In picking some fruits and vegetables the hardest part of the work is carrying the hampers. A five-eighths bushel basket of tomatoes, for example, commonly weighs, when full, about 40 pounds. Potatoes, cucumbers, melons, and many other truck crops are also heavy.

In potato harvesting the children crawl along the rows on hands and knees, pick up the potatoes, which have been loosened by a plow or a potato digger, knock or rub off the dirt with their fingers, and throw the potatoes in piles or into baskets. Sweet potatoes must be broken from the vines by the children as they crawl along.

Many children work on crops that are harvested by cutting, such as asparagus, rhubarb, lettuce, spinach, and parsley, or that are pulled, such as radishes, beets, and carrots. The worker crawls along the ground, sharp knife in hand, or walks and stoops to cut or pull the stalk or root. Often the children bunch these vegetables and help wash, box, pack, sack, crate, and load them.

Although most of the work that children do on truck farms does not require much physical strength, it requires endurance. Much of it is done in the summer months, the children—many with no shoes and stockings, some with no hats—walking back and forth over the soft earth, stooping and bending all day long, while the hot sun beats down unmercifully on the stretches of open fields.

PICKING FRUIT AND HOPS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

In the fruit orchards and hop yards of the Pacific Coast States the work of children is generally confined to harvesting, picking cherries, prunes, raspberries, and many other kinds of berries, and less often apples, peaches, and pears, as well as picking hops. However, a number of children hoe and weed, and older boys living on farms do harrowing and cultivating. Some farm children, as in other sections, have a variety of farm tasks, such as planting and transplanting, thinning fruit, cleaning out irrigation ditches, loading and driving teams, training and pruning berry bushes, training hop vines, or doing such orchard work as pruning, spraying, whitewashing trunks, propping up limbs, and cutting sprouts. Sometimes children are found doing work that subjects them to considerable physical strain. Such work is standing on top of platforms on sledges driven through the hop yards while the children work on the overhead wire trellises, or "bucking sacks," that is, hoisting onto their backs sacks of fruit sometimes weighing as much as 50 pounds and carrying them to the end of the rows on which they are working. In general, however, the work that children do on the fruit ranches and in the hop yards is not hard.

Picking up prunes is their simplest orchard work. Older boys sometimes go through the orchards and shake the trees in order to loosen the fruit, but generally children merely pick up the prunes from the ground, crawling or squatting as they work, and put them into pails. Picking prunes from the trees while the fruit is still green, as is done in some sections, is much harder work.

Picking berries for shipment requires care, but even the youngest children are permitted to pick berries for canneries. In some localities growers advertising for thousands of pickers call attention to the fact that "boys and girls over 7 years old can do as well picking berries as men and women."

Picking hops is simple work, as "yard men" are employed to do the heavy work of lifting and loading hop sacks and to lower the wire trellises so that the vines are within reach of all except the smaller children. The pickers grasp several clusters of the hops at a time and, stripping them from vines, drop them into a basket that stands on the ground. Hop pickers must stand for long hours under the hot sun. Some of them are sickened by the acrid odor of the hops, and sometimes they get a rash which they call hop poisoning.

Fewer children pick orchard fruit. Picking apples, pears, and peaches, particularly in orchards where fruit is carefully graded for shipping, is usually regarded as too hard for them, at least for the younger ones. They are not strong enough to manage the ladders and are not sufficiently careful in handling the fruit. Apple picking is particularly hard for children because apple pickers in these localities carry the burlap sacks in which they put the fruit; these sacks are attached by straps passing over the back of the neck and around the waist of the worker, and the pressure of the strap is said to result in pains in the back of the neck. In picking pears or peaches the worker is usually not hampered by a sack; but if the trees are not to be stripped at one picking, he must use judgment in selecting the fruit to be picked. On account of the fuzz from the peaches, which irritates the hands and arms of the workers, and the excessive heat at the time of the harvest, in August, the work is disagreeable as well as difficult. Cherries are easier than other orchard fruits for children to pick because the fruit is not heavy and because no judgment is necessary in selecting it, as the trees are stripped at one picking.

The Children's Bureau has made no study of children in agriculture in California, but it is well known that California has many children working on the land. A report of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, after describing the employment of children in cutting asparagus, picking cotton, and picking walnuts during the time schools are in session, says:

> Large numbers of children are working in other fruit crops during the regular vacation periods of the public schools. Children of school age, as well as children under school age, are used in the harvesting of prunes, grapes, apricots, peaches, and tomatoes. They are employed in the hoeing of beets and melons, they work in the sugar beets, and they harvest the onions. * * * They are employed in the dry yards, cutting apricots and peaches and spreading them upon the drying trays

In a report of the National Child Labor Committee, "California the Golden" and in several magazine articles (see "Little Gypsies of the Fruit," and "Raising Children to Move Crops," by Arthur Gleason, in Hearst's International Magazine for February, 1924, and March, 1924, respectively) conditions among the child agricultural workers of California have been described by eye witnesses.

ONION WORKERS

Onions, one of the most important of the truck crops, are often grown not only on a large commercial scale, but also, unlike most other truck produce, on farms specializing in the one crop. The combination of a great deal of hand work and large-scale production invites child labor, and workers on the onion crop were among the first groups of children in industrialized agriculture to attract the attention of those interested in child welfare.

Children are generally hired for weeding, onions sometimes requiring as many as four or five weedings a season. On the large onion farms they work in gangs of 10 to 20 with an overseer behind them to see that the work is properly done. In the first weeding they kneel down astride the rows and use both hands, or sometimes a small hook or weeder; but for later weedings they must stand and stoop over. It takes about an hour and a half to do a row. A considerate overseer sometimes gives the children a few minutes' rest at the end of a row, and older children sometimes turn back to help those who have not been able to keep up. Children also harvest onions, pulling them up and twisting or cutting off the tops, or if the tops have become dry and shriveled merely picking them up from the ground. Weeding and much of the harvesting are done in the hottest weather. Next to the heat the children complain most of breathing in the dust and getting dust into their eyes. After stooping for 10 hours, the customary working day in the onion fields, even the older boys say they are "awful tired."

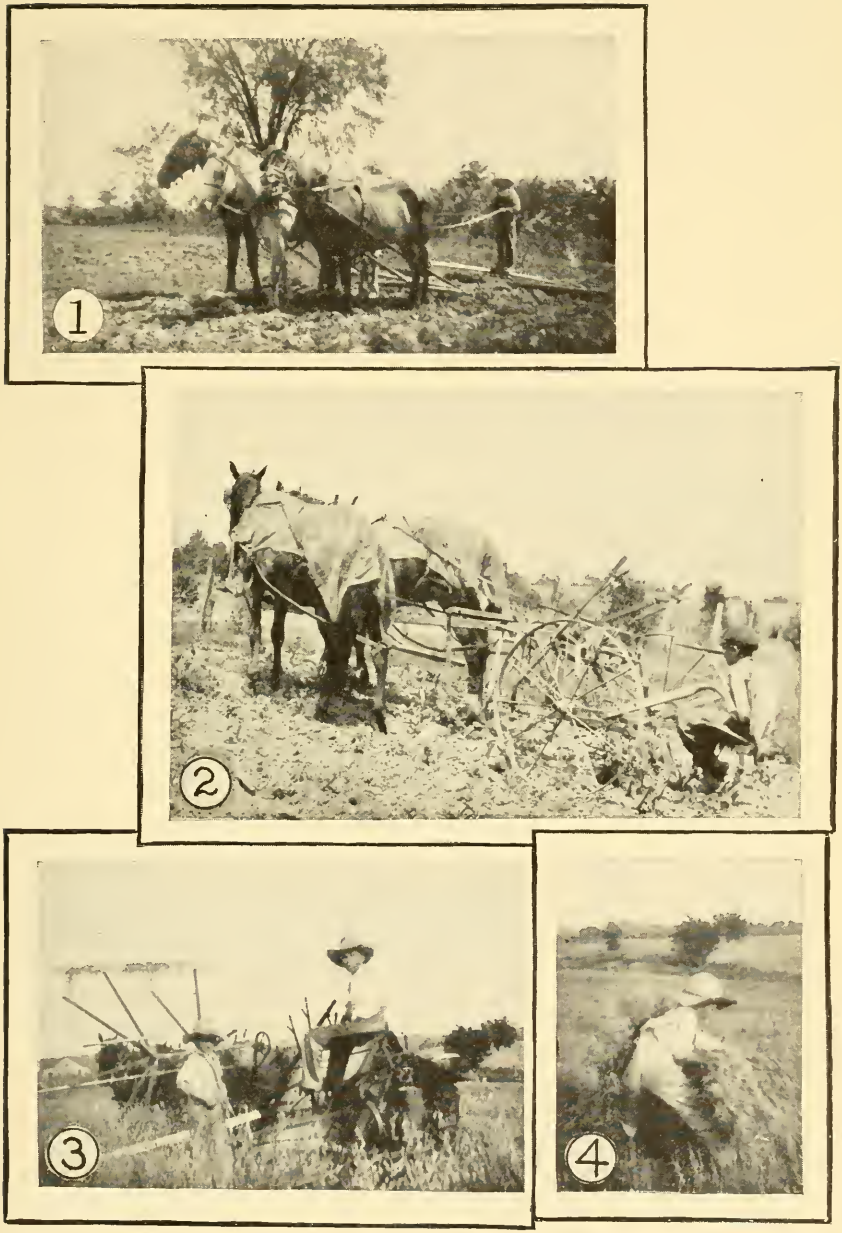
Onions are grown extensively and on a large scale throughout the Great Lakes region—New York, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois. Some of the largest onion farms are on the peat or muck lands of Ohio and Indiana, vast tracts of which have been reclaimed for onion growing. It is impossible to estimate to what extent children are employed in the different onion-growing districts.

The Children's Bureau has never made a special study of children working in onion fields, but among the tobacco workers in the Connecticut Valley district of Massachusetts it found 115 boys and girls who had also worked on the onion crop, generally weeding, and of 501 child workers on the truck farms in the vicinity of Chicago all except 58 had worked on the onion farms.

CRANBERRY PICKERS

The production of cranberries, like onions, is on a large commercial scale, though it is limited chiefly to two States, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In both States crews of seasonal workers from neighboring cities are hired for the picking, and children form a considerable part of the labor supply. Cranberry pickers work in groups of about six or seven under a "row boss" or overseer, and strict discipline is enforced on the bogs, for cranberries are so small and so concealed by the branches of the plants that it is easy to lose a good deal of the crop through carelessness.

Hours for picking are long, as there is always danger of a frost before the harvest is completed. At the end of the day the pickers are tired and stiff and their fingers are sore. As the season advances they complain of the cold. When frost threatens the bogs are flooded every night to protect the berries and are still damp when the pickers begin work the next morning; at such times they sometimes come off the bog with their clothes wet to the knees.



ILLINOIS GENERAL FARMING: 1. HARROWING. 2. CULTIVATING. 3. REAPING AND BINDING. 4. SHOCKING GRAIN

NORFOLK TRUCK FARMING: 1. PICKING PEAS. 2. PICKING CUCUMBERS. 3. "SPOONING" SPINACH. 4. CARRYING HAMPERS OF POTATOES. 5. "SCRATCHING" OR "GRABBLING" POTATOES JUST AFTER THEY ARE PLOWED

CHILD WORKERS ON HOME FARMS

WHO THE CHILDREN ARE

How generally the farmers employ their children for work other than chores depends on a variety of conditions, such as whether or not they can hire help, whether the work is of a kind that children can do, and whether it is customary in the locality for girls and younger children to do field work. The Children's Bureau surveys showed that in some sections—as, for example, in the Texas cotton-growing counties, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland with its thousands of acres of strawberries and vegetables to be picked by hand—nearly all the children enrolled in school who had reached the age of 10, and many even younger, girls and boys, black and white, had worked in the fields. In the southern tobacco districts from a third to almost half the rural school children, and in the Connecticut Valley from two to three fifths had worked on the tobacco crop. Only about one-third of the children enrolled in certain county schools in Washington had worked on the fruit ranches of the vicinity, but in the districts studied in the State of Oregon two-thirds of the children enrolled in school had done field work, generally picking hops, a job that even young children can do. In the North Dakota and Illinois grain-growing areas about two-fifths of the school children were farm workers, but the proportion of workers was much larger—more than two-thirds—for boys and girls who were 12 years of age or older, and even larger for boys of 14 and 15.

Farmers' children working on their parents' cotton and tobacco plantations, as would be expected, are of native parentage. This is the case also in the Corn Belt, where the farming population is predominantly native, and to a slightly less degree it is true of the farmers' children on the Pacific Coast, though a fairly large proportion of the latter are of Japanese parentage.

But in some parts of the country farm work even on the home farm is confined to the children of the foreign born. Rarely do sugar-beet growers, unless they have the traditions of the "old country" behind them, permit their children to work in the beet fields. Native-born operators of the great grain farms of the Northwest comparatively rarely put their boys and girls to work. The great majority of the farmers in the Connecticut Valley whose sons and daughters work on their own tobacco crops (usually a very few acres) are of Polish, Italian, or other foreign nationalities, though only about a third of

the farms in the area have passed into the hands of the foreign born. In southern New Jersey the child agricultural workers on home farms are generally of Italian stock; many of the small farms in this section are owned by Italians, and the operators of the larger farms, whether natives or of foreign birth, as a rule do not use their own children for work in the fields. On the truck farms around Baltimore, too, fully half the children working on their parents' farms are in immigrant families—Polish or German—though only 11 per cent of the farms in the county are operated by the foreign born.

Although children who work on farms are in many cases children of tenants (many of whom in the South are "croppers" or other kinds of share tenants whose struggle for existence is often severe), many farm owners even in the South depend upon their children for help. In the New Jersey counties included in the Children's Bureau surveys, where many of the farmers are Italians owning only a few acres, almost all the children working on home farms were owners' children, and in the Illinois and North Dakota districts the majority were.

Table 2 (p. 58) shows the proportion of farm owners' children and of tenants' children in the group who did farm work.

YOUNG BOYS AND GIRLS DO FARM WORK

Table 3 (p. 58) shows the age distribution of the children who worked on home farms in the different localities surveyed by the Children's Bureau. The majority were under 12 years old and a very large proportion under 10. The ages of the workers were about the same for most of the different localities. Little fingers can pick strawberries as well as cotton, can worm tobacco as well as thin beets. Farms in the Corn and Wheat Belts are exceptions. Much of the work on these farms involves the use of heavy machinery that young children can not handle. Hence in those sections the child workers are older, and fewer girls are at work. More boys than girls work on farms everywhere, and on general or grain farms such as those in North Dakota and Illinois boys outnumber girls, three or more to one.

WORK IS SEASONAL

Many farmers' children have field work to do for a few days or a few weeks at a time from the breaking of ground in March or April until the last crops are harvested just before frost sets in. They probably average, in all, from about a month to four months of work during the season, according to the crops grown and the length of the growing season. Children 12 years of age or older, however, work longer than younger ones, and it is not uncommon in some localities for the older boys to total five or six months of work during the year.

Cotton picking alone is likely to keep a child busy for two or three months. The Children's Bureau found that the average duration of

cotton picking was about two and a half months for white children and about four months for negro children in one of the Texas counties surveyed and about one and a half months for both white and negro children in the other county.

It is often said that it takes 13 months to make a tobacco crop; before one year's crop is gathered preparation of the plant beds for the next year's crop must be started. The majority of the children do not take part in all the operations in tobacco culture, but about one-third of the child workers on southern tobacco plantations included in the Children's Bureau survey had worked at least three months, and boys of 12 or older in these families had averaged five months of work. Farm children working on their parents' tobacco crop in the North work about as long as children in the South, though the working season for hired children is shorter.

Five or six months of work a year is common for children on farms in some trucking localities, as for example in southern New Jersey, where aside from general work, the harvesting of one crop or another provides fairly continuous work from strawberry picking in May to cranberry picking just before the November frosts. In the New Jersey districts included in the Children's Bureau survey of truck-farm workers, the children on the farms were found to spend on an average between two and three months in field work a year. Those 14 or 15 years of age averaged between three and four months and the boys even longer.

On many farms farmers' children work only a few weeks during the year. This is true on general farms in the Wheat and Corn Belts, where there is comparatively little work that younger children can do, on some truck and fruit farms where the children's work in general is confined to gathering a few crops, and on sugar-beet farms, where only the growers with a small acreage in beets, as a rule, permit their children to work. In all sections studied, however, boys of 12 and older living on farms probably average several months of farm work a season.

The accounts on pp. 7, 11 and 15 of the work done by individual children working on sugar beets, truck crops, and cotton, give an idea of the amount of time that farm children spend in field work and the way the time is distributed as well as of the kinds of work that they do. The following examples will serve to do the same for children on southern tobacco plantations:

A 10-year-old girl and a 15-year-old girl in a tenant family in Virginia which worked 10 acres of tobacco in Halifax County had worked on the corn crop, planting, thinning, cultivating, and harvesting for more than one month, on tobacco transplanting one week, on cultivating about as long, and on suckering and worming two months. The younger girl had held sticks during harvest time for two weeks while the older one cut tobacco. Both had housed tobacco and taken it down from the barn during part of this time. After the field work

was done they had stripped tobacco for three months, working after school and often in the evening by lantern light. A 12-year-old boy in this family had done as much work on corn and tobacco as his sisters, and in addition had plowed for seven weeks.

Four sisters aged 9, 11, 12, and 15, whose father owned his farm, had worked on tobacco in the field and at the barn. The three older ones had worked on corn, peas, and sugar cane when they were not busy on the tobacco. For a few days they had helped make plant beds and weed them. They had transplanted for two weeks, the three older girls drawing and setting the plants, while the youngest one worked only at dropping them. All four girls hoed for four weeks, and all wormed and suckered for one month. Only the two older sisters had topped. They also had cut tobacco for two weeks during the harvest time, while the two younger girls carried sticks and held them. All four girls helped for two weeks in putting tobacco in the barn and had helped take it down when the curing was completed. The oldest girl had stripped while the other three tied for two months, much of this being done after school and on Saturdays.

An 11-year-old Kentucky boy had plowed one month, disked one week, and harrowed one week. He had transplanted tobacco one week, cultivated with hoe and machine two months, wormed six weeks, and suckered three weeks. At harvest time he had housed tobacco one week and later had stripped it one month. When not busy on tobacco he had planted, cultivated, and harvested corn for a total of more than two months and had helped make hay three days.

Another Kentucky boy 12 years of age had worked only on tobacco. He had transplanted one month, hoed six weeks, topped one week, suckered six weeks, and wormed (probably while suckering) one week. During the harvest he loaded and hauled five weeks.

FARM HOURS ARE LONG

The working day on the farm is long, and it is when there is necessity for haste, in order to take advantage of good weather or to get in a crop before it spoils, that children are most likely to be employed. A 9 or 10 hour day in the fields is common for children who live on farms, and the day's work often stretches out to 11 or 12 hours or more.

During the thinning process in beet cultivation, which must be completed before the plants grow too large, 85 per cent of the Colorado farmers' children included in the Children's Bureau survey and 67 per cent of those in Michigan worked from 9 to 14 or more hours a day. At harvest time, in order to get in the crop before it was caught by a heavy frost or otherwise spoiled, three-fourths of the Colorado children worked from 9 to 13 hours a day on their fathers' beet acreage, sometimes pulling and topping by lantern light or by the light of the moon.

Southern children working on cotton and tobacco crops often toil from sunrise to sundown, averaging between 10 and 11 hours a day. On the general farms of the Middle West, also, an 11-hour working-day is not infrequent and 9 or 10 hours is customary, and in the hop yards and fruit orchards of the Pacific coast 10 hours is the usual working-day.

Hours on truck farms are more variable. Many farm children in trucking sections work 10 or 12 hours or even longer some days;

three boys 13 to 15 years old, sons of a Hungarian farmer near Baltimore, had picked cucumbers from 5.30 a. m. to noon and from 1 to 8 p. m. the day before they were seen in the course of the Children's Bureau survey. But they sometimes work only 6 to 7 hours or even a shorter day owing to the fact that fruits and vegetables must often be sent off for shipment the day they are harvested and the workers stop as soon as it is too late to catch that day's shipment.

Tables 4 to 14 (pp. 59–64) show how many hours a day farmers' children of different age groups in the Children's Bureau surveys were accustomed to work on the various crops in different parts of the country.

WORK CAUSES ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL

Many country schools are almost emptied of their pupils during busy seasons on the surrounding farms. Cotton picking beginning in the late summer is often not completed until after Christmas, so that many cotton pickers do not enter school until "along in January." Many farmers' children in sugar-beet growing districts do not even enroll in school until after the middle of November, when the beet harvest is over.

Truck farming has much the same effect on children's schooling. In a study of rural school attendance, "Farm Labor versus School Attendance," made by the National Child Labor Committee, it was found that only slightly more than half the 585 children studied in 15 schools in Maryland had entered school the first week.

> A school with a normal enrollment of 33 opened in the fall with 9 pupils; another with 52 normally enrolled, had 18 the first week; another had 17 of its usual enrollment of 40. In the spring when the strawberry season comes the situation is even worse. One county superintendent received a complaint from a rural teacher that most of her pupils would not take their final examinations because they were out picking strawberries. In another county eight schools had closed two or three weeks ahead of time because most of the children had dropped out to pick berries. Fifty per cent of the children in one school dropped out in March and April; in another (out of a total enrollment of 30) 1 girl was left at the time of the investigation; the rest were all picking berries. In still another school, with an enrollment of 38, 16 had withdrawn between February 17 and April 16. * * * Nearly 70 per cent [of the absentees] gave farm work as the only cause [of absence].

Although the annual reports of the Maryland State Board of Education show that progress has been made in improving rural school attendance, the report for 1924 gave figures showing that more than 1,000 boys and girls in the one-teacher schools of the State had been absent illegally 40 days or more for work during the year. In some counties, 8 or 9 per cent of the enrollment in the one-teacher schools had had these long absences for work.

In Delaware, another truck-farming State, according to figures obtained during a study of attendance in one-teacher schools (The One-Teacher Schools in Delaware; a study in attendance, by Richard

Watson Cooper and Hermann Cooper), 807 boys enrolled in Sussex County, or nearly three-fifths of the total number enrolled in one-teacher schools, lost by late entrance or early withdrawals an average of 38 days, mainly for agricultural work.

A school in the rich trucking area of southern New Jersey surveyed by the Children's Bureau had only 1 of its 25 pupils in attendance throughout the last three weeks of the term.

Child agricultural workers in almost every locality in the Children's Bureau surveys had been absent from school during the year of the survey for farm work, and farm work was almost invariably the chief cause of absence. Where it was found to make no very serious inroads on school attendance it was because the children's principal field work came during the summer vacation, as on the truck farms around Chicago and the berry ranches of the Northern Pacific coast. Tables 15 to 29 (pp. 64–73) show how much time was lost from school for work by farmers' children in the different localities.

In the tobacco-growing districts of Kentucky almost half the farmers' children working on farms had missed from 1 to 60 days or more for work, the average absence being approximately 3 school weeks of the 7 months comprising the school term; in the South Carolina districts more than two-fifths and in Virginia half had stayed out of school to help with the tobacco crop, the average absence for the purpose being 16 days in each locality.

Notwithstanding the short terms and late openings more than half the children 12 years of age or older living on the Texas cotton plantations, in the Children's Bureau survey, and more than two-fifths of all these children attending school had missed part of the school term on account of farm work. The average absence for farm work was approximately one school month, and very prolonged absences were not uncommon. Thirty-three boys and 14 girls had lost at least 60 days on account of work. A 12-year-old white girl in the third grade stayed out 85 days for field work; school had opened September 18 and although it was November when the child's family was interviewed none of the children in the family had entered school. In another white family the children had not entered school until January, though it had opened in November. The girl, aged 13 years, had missed 40 days, and the 11-year-old boy 20 days for farm work. These children were handicapped also by the fact that they lived 3 miles from school, and during bad weather in January, February, and March they had been absent a day or two every week. A white girl aged 10 years stayed away from school 70 days to work on the farm which her father rented; she had completed only the first grade, having been handicapped by illness as well as farm work. A 12-year-old girl who had completed only the third grade had lost 64 days because of her work on the farm.

PICKING PRUNES, YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.

RASPBERRY PICKER, PUYALLUP VALLEY, WASH.

PICKING HOPS, WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREG.

OPERATIONS IN TRUCK FARMING: PICKING EGGPLANT (MARYLAND). PLACING HALF-BUSHEL BASKET FULL OF ONION SETS ON HEAD OF GIRL ABOUT TO CARRY IT TO SIFTER (ILLINOIS). CUTTING ASPARAGUS (ILLINOIS)

More than two-thirds of the North Dakota farmers' children in the Children's Bureau survey had been absent from school for field work, the proportion rising to four-fifths for boys 12 years of age or older; 13 per cent of the girls and 35 per cent of the boys were out of school at least a month for work. In the general-farming districts of central Illinois the children were not kept out of school for farm work to the same extent as in North Dakota, but the school attendance of a small group of Illinois children was seriously affected by their work on the farms. Half the boys had been absent from school for farm work, and 15 per cent had stayed out of school at least one school month for it. Although very long absences for work among children under 14 were rare, they did sometimes occur in the Illinois districts studied. For example, a 13-year-old boy whose father was a member of the local school board had lost 75 days for farm work during the school year preceding the inquiry, and his 11-year-old brother had lost 37½ days.

In the Colorado beet-growing districts almost half the boy workers whose fathers owned or rented farms and more than one-third of the girls had stayed out of school to work in the beet fields, their absences for the purpose averaging between three and four school weeks. Some schools in the districts where the survey was conducted closed during the height of the harvest so that children could work, and others excused from attendance during the harvest season children who had attended summer sessions arranged especially for beet-field workers. In Michigan about two-thirds of the beet-field workers whose fathers raised beets had been absent from school for field work.

More than half the farm children in the Maryland trucking districts stayed out of school to work on the crops, the average absence being a little more than one school month. The older boys, as a rule, had the longest absences. A 13-year-old boy who had completed only the third grade was 51 days late in entering school and reported an additional 31 days' absence for farm work. His two brothers, 14 and 15 years of age, had each completed only the fourth grade but were no longer attending school. In a Polish family were two boys of 12 and 14 who had completed the first and second grades, respectively. They had attended school not more than 30 days during the school year preceding the study; they had entered after Christmas and had withdrawn early in March, having stayed out in January and February to get wood and do other household chores. One of 22 children in the Eastern Shore district who had had 60 or more days' absence for farm work was an 11-year-old girl; the others, who were boys, were with three exceptions 12 years of age or older, able to use the plow, harrow, and cultivator.

A considerable part of the children's work on truck farms in southern New Jersey, also, is done in the spring and fall, when the schools are in session. Three-fifths of the farm children included in the survey in this section had been absent because of work in the fields; these absences were from several days to four months, the average being 20 days, or 4 school weeks. Among the 19 who had been absent from school for work 60 days or more were three farmers' children. Although their school opened September 30, two did not enter until October 25 and the third not until October 28, 16 and 18 days late; early in the spring they dropped out again, the oldest child 75 and the other two 72 days before the close of the term.

Additional evidence of the way in which farm work may interfere with schooling is furnished by the National Child Labor Committee's investigations of causes of absence from rural schools: In 174 white rural schools in Oklahoma half the boys and one-fourth of the girls had had absences for farm work—planting wheat, baling hay, picking cotton, herding cattle, cultivating potatoes, corn, sorghum, and other crops, dairying, and taking care of farm work. The absences averaged 33 days for tenants' boys, 26 for farm owners' boys and almost as many for girls. In 151 rural schools in Alabama half the boys and one-fifth of the girls had lost part of their schooling because of farm work—tenants' sons averaging 34 and tenants' daughters 27 days, and farm owners' sons 27 and farm owners' daughters 21 days. In 144 schools in North Carolina also half the boys and one-fifth of the girls had stayed away from school for farm work, boys averaging from 18 to 23 days, and girls from 13 to 18 days. Improvements in the school-attendance laws since the investigations were made in 1917 and 1918 may be expected to have improved conditions in these particular States.

Some State laws permit school officials to excuse children for farm work or give them authority to excuse children from school in such general terms, as "in cases of emergency" or "for other sufficient reason," that they may easily be construed to apply to agricultural work. (See p. 47.) A Maryland farmer told the Children's Bureau investigator that the "law only compels the children to make 100 days a year. * * * After that I keep them out to work all I need them." The 100-day provision in effect at that time applied only to children of 13 and 14 years of age, but on the strength of it this farmer's 10-year-old daughter had lost 71 days from school during the preceding school term. But although some of the children's absence for farm work has the excuse of being legal, most of it is just as illegal as the absence of the factory-working mother's little girl who stays home to mind the baby or of the city boy who is kept out of school to run errands for his father's tailor shop or grocery store.

In many a country district enforcement of the school attendance law is never even attempted. Many counties have no attendance officers and others so few that prompt action is impossible, and by the time parents are warned the children have lost weeks of schooling. "What can one truant officer do," asked a Michigan county commissioner of schools, "with 162 school boards, 200 teachers, and over 7,000 children scattered over 900 square miles of territory?" Attendance officers are usually appointed by the local school districts, and, unwilling to disoblige their neighbors and sympathizing with the farmers' often pressing need for help, many wink at disregard of the law. One pocketed the notices to be served on parents and kept them until harvest was over and the children's help was no longer needed on the farms.

Many country children are lucky if they are able to go to school at all. The 1920 census tells us that 1,058,666 country children of school age, that is, from 7 to 13 years of age, including children living in communities with a population up to 2,500, were not in school. These children represented 12 per cent of the children of these ages in their communities and relatively more than twice as many as the number of city children of the same ages not attending school that year.

THE RURAL SCHOOL TERM

Farm work is largely to blame for the country child's inequality of opportunity as compared with that of the child who lives in a town or city, not only because it interferes with his school attendance but because it is also a reason for the shorter school term maintained in rural districts. The average rural school term in the United States as a whole in 1924 was 34 days, or nearly 7 school weeks, shorter than the average city school term. In South Carolina the State supervisor of elementary education, although he believed that a better compulsory education law was needed, said in 1926 "it is absolutely necessary for some of our farmers to have the help of their children at times." [1] In many cotton-growing counties the opening of school is regularly postponed to November or December to allow the children to get in the cotton crop. "The schools have to close before strawberry season" is a characteristic remark in certain trucking localities.

Children who must sacrifice a certain amount of time to such emergencies as bad roads and bad weather, as country children always do, run on a very narrow margin when the term is only six or seven months and they stay out of school a month or so to help on the farm. The case of a 10-year-old white boy in one of the Children's Bureau surveys, though a somewhat extreme example, is illustrative of what may befall a worker on the home farm. This child had been absent

[1] Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, 1926, pp. 22, 23.

from school 76 days, or 60 per cent of the term. In the fall he had stayed out to pick cotton, not finishing this work until January. Then roads and weather were so bad that his parents "just kept him home till it was so he could go." In February he missed seven days because "the creek was up", and in the spring he had been ill. It is not surprising that he had not completed even the first grade.

FARM WORKERS ARE RETARDED IN SCHOOL

Normal progress in school is dependent on regular attendance so that children who habitually stay out of school for farm work fall behind in their classes. Besides the actual loss of time some farm-working children are too tired and listless, according to their teachers, to do the required work when they return to school, and their scholarship suffers.

Table 30 (p. 74) gives the percentage of white and negro farmers' children in each of the groups surveyed by the Children's Bureau who were behind the standard grades for their ages. Where comparative figures could be obtained the percentage of retardation was much higher among children working on farms than among those in the same schools who did little or no farm work.

HIRED CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

CLASSES OF WORKERS

Children hiring out as farm laborers may be day laborers, or they may be hired by the week or month as regular farm hands. These may be farmers' children helping their neighbors, or farm laborers' children working for their parents' employers, or children of non-agricultural workers in small communities in the vicinity of the farms; or where some crop is grown extensively on a commercial scale near a city, as truck crops are grown by the absentee landlords in the Norfolk area, tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, and onions and asparagus in the Chicago trucking districts, they may be city children—negroes, or Poles, Italians, or children from other immigrant groups—brought out to the farms by the truckload for a day's work and returning home each evening.

But besides these classes of hired laborers, there are the so-called migratory workers, who leave their homes, usually in the city, for seasonal work on the farms—to work in sugar-beet or onion fields, to pick strawberries, cherries, cranberries, and tomatoes, to harvest beans and peas and other truck crops, to pick hops, raspberries, and other fruit in Washington and Oregon and grapes, prunes, apricots, walnuts, cotton, and many other crops in California.

Table 3 (p. 58) shows the distribution by ages of the different types of hired child workers in the districts in which the Children's Bureau made surveys. Although hired workers, these children were no older on the whole than children working on home farms.

Migratory child workers go to the farms with their families, which in some cases include the father but often only the mother with the children of both sexes and all ages.

Many of the families in the Colorado sugar-beet fields come from small towns near by, though others are recruited from Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, and Kansas and Nebraska cities, and even from Texas and New Mexico. In Michigan also they are brought into the beet fields from the Mexican border and from cities as far away as Cleveland and Pittsburgh. In Nebraska they come from Omaha, Lincoln, and the larger towns of the State. Baltimore supplies the Maryland truck farms, and Philadelphia and less commonly Trenton or other New Jersey cities the New Jersey truck farms, with seasonal labor. In Washington and Oregon the migratory workers come into the hop and fruit districts from small towns or rural sections in the State, though some are from Portland or Salem and others come from

Idaho, Montana, or more distant States, or from Canada. Labor pours into the Imperial Valley of California continuously, by automobiles laden with tents and families, by wagons, by train, and on foot from other parts of California, from Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico.

On the Pacific coast many of the migratory laborers are automobile tourists "following the fruit" year in and year out, and creating new and special problems for the States whose crops attract them.

In most of the farming districts migratory laborers are of foreign stock. Beet-field workers in Colorado and Nebraska are chiefly Russian-Germans and Mexicans; in Michigan, Bohemians and Poles as well as Mexicans. In Maryland the migratory farm laborers are for the most part Poles, and in New Jersey Italians. The Texas cotton-growing districts have some Negro and Mexican migratory workers, though many are native whites. California migratory workers are largely Mexicans. In Washington and Oregon migratory workers are chiefly native whites, but they also include children of many foreign nationalities.

RECRUITING FARM LABOR IN CITIES

Farm laborers living in the open country or in little settlements near the farms on which they work usually get their jobs directly from their employers; they apply in person or the farmer sends for them. "The farmer came to our street," and "the farmer sends one or two wagons to the village and those who want work simply go and climb in," are typical accounts of how day laborers for the farms are recruited in the Norfolk trucking section. Laborers from the city are sometimes engaged through a row boss or an agent. "The row boss stands on the corner," said a Norfolk farm laborer, "and shouts 'Strawberry hands! Strawberry hands!' and everybody goes that wants to"—sometimes only the children, sometimes the whole family, including the father, but usually the children with their mothers. Chicago children, who form a large proportion of those working on farms in the Chicago trucking area, often travel long distances by street car to outlying points in or near the city where the farmers congregate sometimes as early as 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning to bargain for the day's labor supply, and there sell their services to the highest bidder. Mothers sometimes accompany their children to work on the farms in this district, but more often the children go alone, selecting their own employers and making their own wage agreements.

Agents of the beet-sugar companies generally recruit the migratory labor for the beet fields. In the Atlantic coast trucking section the "row boss" or the "padrone," frequently a man of the same nationality

as the workers, visits the cities and engages the families, often his relatives and friends, at so much a head. On the Pacific coast growers advertise extensively and sometimes send trucks to the docks and railroad stations of the cities to pick up any laborers they can find. Some of the large hop companies have offices in Portland or Salem, others employ agents, and others put up signs to attract tourists or canvass the tourist camps for workers, though many complain of the instability of the tourist workers or "gasoline gypsies," declaring that it is necessary to have three crews of pickers, "one coming, one going, and one working."

In order to hold the workers it is customary in some of the districts for farmers to hold back part of the pay until the end of the season, or, as in some of the sugar-beet sections, to give a bonus, payable only at the end of the season. Under these circumstances if working and living conditions are unsatisfactory the migratory workers coming from a distance are at a disadvantage, as they have to wait weeks or months until they are paid before they can leave.

HOUSING OF MIGRATORY WORKERS

Farmers are beginning to realize that they can not attract and hold the better class of laborers unless they provide comfortable quarters; still only too often the living arrangements for migratory workers are the veriest makeshift, violating every standard of decency as well as comfort.

Laborers' families in sugar-beet sections often occupy any kind of shelter that is available for temporary use—abandoned farmhouses, rude frame or tarpaper shacks, and even tents and caravan wagons—though some sugar companies provide one or two room portable cottages for their laborers. The dwellings are in many cases in bad repair, dark, ill ventilated, and far from weatherproof. Beet-field laborers sometimes describe their quarters as "not fit for chickens to live in" or "nothing but a dog house." Overcrowding is extreme. A Michigan migratory laborer tells of having been forced to live for two weeks, while waiting for quarters for his family of five, in two rooms containing 19 other people; during this time his baby caught cold and died. Sanitation is poor and the water supply, especially in the irrigated districts, is often neither plentiful nor protected against contamination. Many of the beet-field laborers occupy their "beet shacks" for five or six months a year.

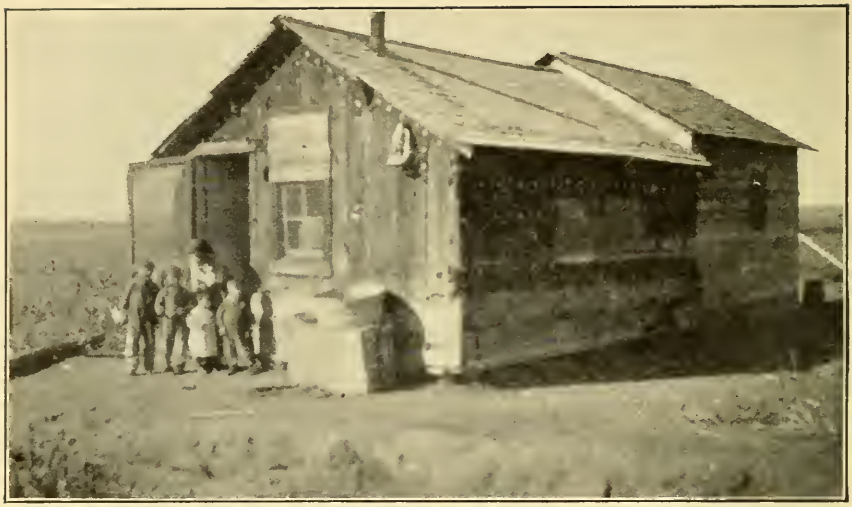
The migratory laborers in the hop yards and orchards of the Pacific coast live in camps on the grower's premises, some of them villages in themselves, housing several hundred persons. Nearly three-fifths of the families in the Willamette Valley district in Oregon included in the Children's Bureau study and nearly all in the Yakima Valley district in Washington lived in tents. The others occupied

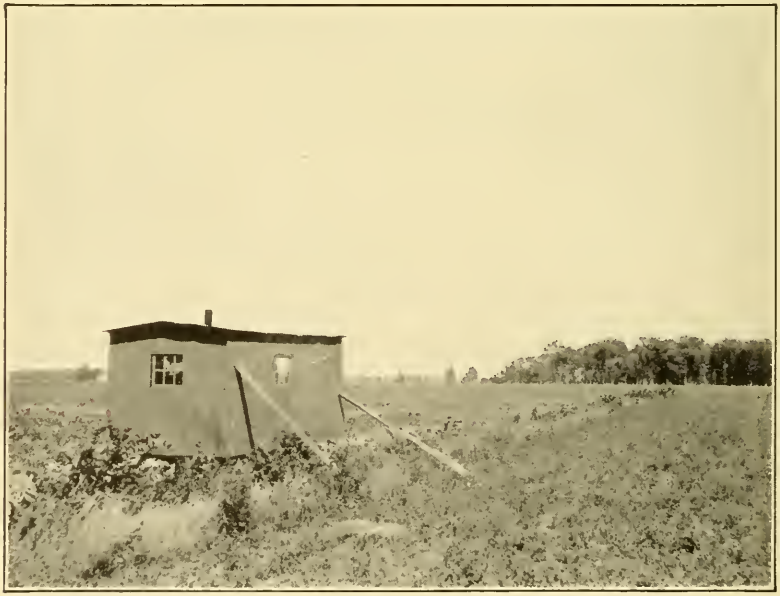
one-room frame houses built in rows, each with one window. In both tents and "bunk houses" extreme overcrowding was found; two-thirds of the families in one district and almost all in the other had three or more persons a room and in the latter the majority had five or more. A regulation of the Washington Board of Health called for a specified amount of air space for each person in frame houses in laborers' camps, but the regulation did not extend to tents, as a similar one in California does, and Oregon had no such regulation for either houses or tents. The Washington regulation was not enforced in the camps visited. Sanitation of labor camps in Washington and Oregon is regulated, and sanitary conditions were better than in farm-labor camps visited by the Children's Bureau in some other sections.

In Maryland, in the country around Baltimore, individual farmers maintain camps for the migratory workers. Most of them contain but one building known as a "shanty," which serves as sleeping quarters for all the workers, a weather-beaten or unpainted structure the windows of which usually lack either glass or shutters, or both. As a rule there is but one room on each floor, with stairs on the outside leading into the upper room. On each side of a narrow aisle down the center the floor is divided into sections or pens by boards 10 or 12 inches in height, each section being about six feet long and from four to six feet wide and covered with straw for a mattress. Each family is allotted one of these pens. At night men, women, and children, partly clad, one family separated from the next by the plank, lie side by side. More than half the families in the district surveyed by the Children's Bureau had no toilet facilities. Twelve of the 25 camps had no privy, and only 1 had adequate toilet arrangements. Some of the privies were located dangerously near the water supply. "Here we are like fish in a barrel," many families declare, describing the way in which they live as "like hogs," "like sheep," and "like cattle beasts." Some of the negro migratory workers in the Norfolk trucking section live in the most primitive way, several families often occupying a one-room shack, sleeping on hay or wooden crates, cooking over camp fires, and having no toilet accommodations.

In southern New Jersey the truck-farm laborers are generally housed in labor camps on the growers' premises, the camps varying in size from a rude building or two, housing half a dozen families, to large well-organized settlements, villages in themselves housing 300 to 400 pickers. The camp buildings are either one or two room rows or large two-story barnlike structures divided into small rooms upstairs and down and housing many families, or in some cases, as in Maryland, not divided into rooms but having the family spaces with their straw and rough bedding, merely marked off by a board

ILLINOIS TRUCK FARMING: 1. WEEDING ONIONS. 2. TWISTING DRY ONIONS. 3. PULLING AND HAULING CARROTS





SHACKS OCCUPIED BY BEET-FIELD LABORERS IN COLORADO AND IN MICHIGAN

set on edge. Some camp buildings are in good repair, but even in the best camps congestion is very great and the amount of cubic air space inadequate. No provision is usually made for disposal of garbage or of waste water and the privies are often insanitary or entirely lacking.

In California the State immigration and housing commission, which enforces the State law regulating labor camps passed about 15 years ago (see p. 54), is said to have revolutionized living conditions for migratory farm laborers in the State since the days when ranchers used to bring in hordes of workers, many without assuming any responsibility for their housing, merely permitting them to sleep on the ranches.

CONDITIONS OF WORK

Children working as hired laborers do not have the variety of work that farm children have, unless they are regular laborers living on or near the farms. In such cases their work is like that of the farmer's son, except that there may be more of it. For example, a 13-year-old boy in one of the Children's Bureau surveys was employed as a laborer in a trucking district at $1.50 for a 10-hour day; on the day before he was seen he had been loading cabbages into a cart, hauling them away from the field, packing them in crates, and taking the packed crates to a boat landing at the edge of the field. Another regular farm hand, 12 years of age, on his last day of work had been in a strawberry field for six hours—from 8 a. m. till 2 p. m.—picking and capping berries. This boy had plowed, harrowed, and cared for every crop raised on his employer's farm, including kale, spinach, strawberries, beans, cucumbers, potatoes, and watermelons.

In some sections where there is a succession of crops throughout the year, as in the Norfolk trucking district where the mild climate permits the production of hardier vegetables such as kale and spinach throughout the winter, country children living near the farms work on a variety of crops. But as a rule the child who is hired for farm work, even if he is a country child, is wanted only for hoeing or weeding or gathering the crops, and the city child is brought out to the farms only for harvesting.

Child workers in industrialized agriculture, day laborers from the cities and children in migratory families, are employed only when speed is essential. They work at piece rates, at monotonous and repetitive operations, under the eye of the row boss. The conditions of their work are not very different from those of factory hands, except that they work out of doors; but their hours are much longer than factory hours.

Tables 4 to 14 (pp. 59–64) show the length of the working day for hired child workers on farms in the localities where the Children's Bureau made surveys.

In most places children who are hired for farm work have a longer working-day than farmers' children in the neighborhood. Thus, in the southern New Jersey trucking districts one-fourth of the children living in the locality and hiring out as farm laborers worked 10 hours or more a day whereas only one-eighth of the farmers' children had as long a working day. In the selected hop and fruit growing sections of Washington almost all the hired children living near the farms compared with about one-third of the ranchmen's children had a working day of 10 hours or longer. In some places, however, day laborers hiring out for work on neighboring farms had a somewhat shorter day on the whole than children working on their parents' land.

On New Jersey truck farms 41 per cent of the migratory child workers of all ages worked at least 9 hours a day, and 12 per cent worked 10 hours or more. The 9 or 10 hour day for children was even more common in the hop yards and fruit orchards of Oregon, where in the districts surveyed 33 per cent of the migratory child workers worked at least 10 hours a day; and in Washington, where the children were employed chiefly in picking hops, 87 per cent worked 10 hours or more a day. The migratory children who picked cotton in Texas worked at least 8 hours a day, and 68 per cent had a working day of at least 10 hours. Perhaps the longest hours of all were those reported by beet-field workers; from 50 to 75 per cent of the contract laborers' children in the Colorado and Michigan districts (the proportion varying with the different operations) worked 10 hours or more a day, the working day in some cases running to 13 or 14 hours.

Little attempt has been made to restrict the hours of agricultural work for children (see pp. 50–52), even when they are hired by others than their parents, nor to fix a minimum age for farm work, and children under 10 years of age and even under 8 sometimes work these excessive hours in many parts of the country.

Most hired farm hands work fewer days in the year than farmers' children in the same localities who do any appreciable amount of work on their parents' farms. Migratory workers are usually hired for a few weeks at the height of the harvest, and it is only when their families go from crop to crop that their year's work totals several months. Beet-field workers are an exception. The beet farmer with only a small acreage (as a rule it is only the small grower who lets his children work "in the beets") needs his children's help for only a few weeks, whereas the contract laborer contracts for as many acres as he thinks his family can possibly take care of.

THE SCHOOLING OF HIRED LABORERS

Children are often hired to do farm work when school is in session, particularly in trucking sections. In places where farmers' children do much work in the fields hired children living in the neighborhood of the farms are not kept out of school for work quite as much as farmers' children are. However, they often have long absences. In the Maryland and also in the New Jersey truck-farming districts studied by the Children's Bureau half the local children hired for farm work had been absent in order to work, and their absences had averaged about one school month whereas in each place more than half (in New Jersey two-thirds) of the farmers' children had had absences for work, the average absence being longer than one month. Negro children in the Norfolk district are often regular farm hands who do not attend school, and of those who are enrolled in school a large proportion are absent many days in order to work. Those who had been absent for work on the crops had an average absence for work of about five school weeks. City children hired as day laborers to work on truck farms near Chicago and on the tobacco crops in the Connecticut Valley miss very little time from school on account of their work, as most of the work comes during school vacation.

In almost every locality local children working as hired hands on the farms are seriously retarded in school, as Table 30 (p. 74) shows.

On the tobacco and cotton plantations of the South, as on the grain farms of the West, comparatively few children are hired for farm work, and in the sugar-beet districts of Colorado and Michigan, as on the fruit ranches of the Pacific Coast States, the larger number of hired child workers are migratory children.

One of the most serious effects of migratory farm work on children is its interference with their schooling and with normal home and community life. The children leave school in the spring to go to the farms, and it is often November or later before they return; where the families have no settled home even in the winter but follow the crops the year around, the children are never long enough in one place to enter school or else they are enrolled in so many different schools during the year that they are unable to make any progress.

The beet-field workers are likely to be withdrawn from school for the exodus to the beet fields in March, April, or May, not to return until November or December, and sometimes even January. A Children's Bureau study of the school attendance of Colorado beet-field workers attending school in Denver, Colo., and Lincoln, Nebr., showed that these migratory children had attended school only from 42 to 68 per cent of the term. In a study of farm-labor families in Denver made by the National Child Labor Committee it was found that 597 children of compulsory school age in families leaving Denver for farm work in the spring of 1925 or returning from farm work in

the fall of 1924 had attended school an average of only 43 per cent of the term. More than two-fifths of the migratory beet-field workers included in the Children's Bureau study in Michigan and Colorado were retarded in school. Comparison of the children working in the beet fields with nonworking children based upon the school records of several thousand children showed that the percentage of retarded children was 20 to 30 per cent higher among the employed than among the nonemployed children.

The bean pickers and other migratory child workers on the truck farms of Anne Arundel County, Md., had lost from four to six weeks of the school term in Baltimore because they had withdrawn from school to go to the country, and 70 per cent of these workers were below the grades in which they should have been.

In Washington and Oregon the beginning of the hop harvest in September coincides with the opening of the schools in many places from which the migratory workers come, and the strawberry season in June in some sections of Washington and Oregon begins before all the schools are closed. Children in families which follow the crops suffer most from irregular attendance, as they either do not go to school at all in the districts where their parents find work or else go irregularly to several schools in one year. Although county attendance officers and local school boards in some districts make unusual efforts to get the migratory children to go to school, in families which move from county to county and from State to State the children's schooling is at the mercy of the parents' standard of what schooling is necessary. Fifty-three per cent of the migratory workers in districts in Washington and Oregon included in the Children's Bureau survey had missed at least one school month, twice as many in proportion as local workers who had lost as much time as that from school, and from 26 to 60 per cent of the migratory workers were retarded in school.

Although the actual time worked by the migratory children in southern New Jersey is seldom more than three months, the work extends over a period beginning sometimes as early as March and lasting until after the cranberry harvest in October or November. The Children's Bureau survey showed that as a rule no effort was made to send the children imported for farm work to school during their residence in New Jersey. The local school authorities assumed no responsibility, on the ground that the children were not residents of the State. The farmers were not usually interested in getting the children in school, as they felt that they needed the children's work in order to get their crops to market. Parents were for the most part intent primarily upon the money that the children's labor added to the family income, which would have been diminished if the children of the family had been compelled to spend part of the day in school.

Half the migratory children included in the Children's Bureau study in New Jersey had lost 8 weeks or more from school, and about 29 per cent had lost at least 12 weeks. The average absence for farm work was 43 days. Three-fourths of the children were retarded in school.

A supplementary study of 869 Philadelphia school children leaving school to work on farms, principally in New Jersey, showed that the average school attendance of these children was only between 70 and 75 per cent of the term, and 18 per cent of them had attended school less than 60 per cent of the term. The average absence for farm work was between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of the school year. Almost three-fourths of these children were below the standard grades for their ages.

IS FARM WORK GOOD FOR CHILDREN?

Whether or not the work that children do on farms is physically harmful depends on many things—whether, for instance, the work is too heavy for their years and physical development or too long continued, whether it is hurried and therefore conducive to overstrain and excessive fatigue, whether it is of a kind that requires unnatural postures for long periods or causes overdevelopment of one set of muscles at the expense of others. Whether it is otherwise harmful depends on the time and energy it may take that should be devoted to education and training and to free, spontaneous play, which to the developing child is not merely recreation but life and growth itself. For city children migrating for farm work the exposure while in the country to promiscuous and insanitary living conditions, even though temporary, and the recurrent interruption of their home and community life are serious disadvantages in the work.

Little is known concerning the effects of excessive farm work on the health and physical development of children. Comparatively few probably suffer injuries that appear to be connected with the work they do—like the little girl who complained that her "back was getting crooked from working in the beets" or the boy whose father said, "He got a rupture; we put him too young at the plow."

One of the few studies of the physical condition of boys and girls working on farms, a study of children working in the beet fields of Colorado, made by the Children's Bureau, showed that two in every three had winged scapulae or protruding shoulder blades. This percentage is as high as was found among children applying for clinical care in a large hospital and much higher than that among groups of healthy children studied in children's institutions. Flat foot was two or three times as prevalent among the beet-field workers as among other children. Both of these conditions may be brought about by undue strain on immature muscles. The children examined were largely farmers' children whose working conditions were in general better than those of contract laborers.

A report of the committee on rural recreation of the National Country Life Association concludes that although farm work provides for an abundance of physical exercise in the open air, farm boys and girls do not develop symmetrically. Farm work seems to overdevelop the major or fundamental muscles, while the finer or accessory muscles are neglected and young men reared on farms tire more easily than young men reared in cities. These conclusions were based

in part on the fact that farm boys in the Army camps were slower to respond to play stimuli and reached the point of fatigue more quickly than city boys in activities that required the use of the whole body.

J. Mace Andress, in Health Education in Rural Schools, says:

> The work that the [farm] boy does with his hands is frequently pulling weeds, hoeing, or the like. Such work tends to cramp the chest and bring the shoulders forward. If he drives a team he sits on a seat that has no back and assumes a cramped position. Children on the farm may develop considerable muscular strength, but this is becoming less important each year. There is little exercise which develops vital strength, vigor of heart, lungs, and digestion.

How seriously farm work interferes with schooling has been shown again and again, especially in the case of boys of 12 or over. Boys whose farm work cuts short their school days are not being given a fair chance in life, for in farming, as in every other industry and business, education pays. The successful farmer of to-day needs at least a high-school education; he must be prepared to understand and adopt improved business marketing methods, and have an understanding of the economic and social questions involved in agriculture. His ranks must furnish the leaders to further his interests. Agriculture offers large opportunities for leadership to those with the proper qualifications and training.

Staying away from school to work on the farm is sometimes defended on the ground that farm work provides valuable training. The social and moral value for growing boys and girls of almost any work, providing it is not too hard or otherwise injurious, especially work that is done to assist parents, can not be gainsaid. Much of the farm work that children do is not educative in any other sense. The work that thousands do, especially in the one-crop sections, is not of a kind to train them to be better farmers than their parents.

So much for the farm boy or girl. As for the city child whose schooling is interrupted in order that he may thin or pull beets, weed onions, or pick berries, tomatoes, cotton, hops, or tobacco, his work is mere drudgery, wholly lacking in any element of training for his future in the ranks of urban workers.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

Children who do a reasonable amount of farm work, suited to their years and under the supervision of their parents, are fortunate. Such work inculcates habits of industry and develops family solidarity, both desirable objectives in any system of child training.

But what of the overworked child on the home farm? His disappearance is not to be expected as a result of prohibitive legislation. Apart from the fact that the majority of the children are working for their parents and public sentiment is opposed to interference in such circumstances, the administration of child-labor laws regulating the employment of children in agriculture presents serious difficulties. Agricultural employment of necessity is spread over considerable areas, and laborers even on one farm are often working in widely separated fields, so that efficient inspection is difficult and costly if not impossible.

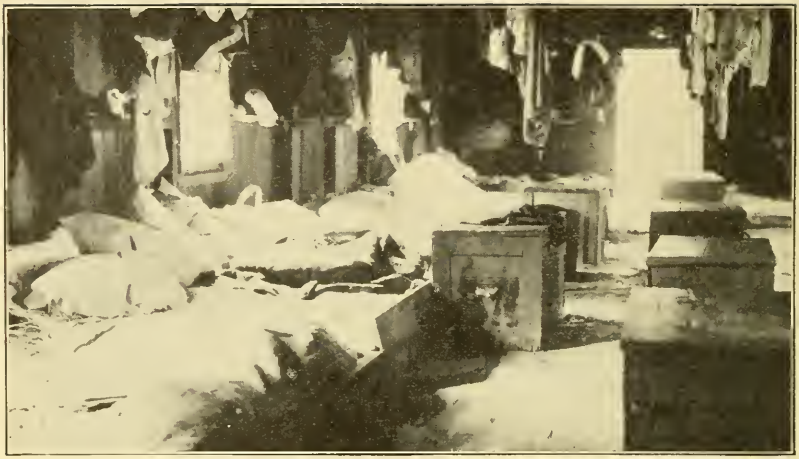
Other means must be depended upon to protect child workers on farms. Among these is the strict enforcement of adequate compulsory school attendance laws. For the effective enforcement of school-attendance laws in rural districts a larger unit of school administration is advocated in which the personal element is less influential than under the district system. Ten States now have a county-unit form of administration in which the county rather than the district school authorities are responsible for enforcing compulsory school attendance. But the greatest effectiveness demands that the county unit be reinforced by State authority. In some States, among which is Connecticut where the law provides for State agents to assist in and supervise the local enforcement of the law, help is now given by the State.

Until the individual farmer is converted to the importance of education he should be compelled by law to send his child to school, but improvement in rural schools would be a great help. The school must take an important place in the life of the rural community, and this can be looked for only when its work is conducted and supervised by specially trained men and women acquainted with rural conditions and able to awaken the interest of parents as well as children. Too often rural teachers neither understand nor are interested in rural life, and are not prepared to assume educational leadership in a rural district.

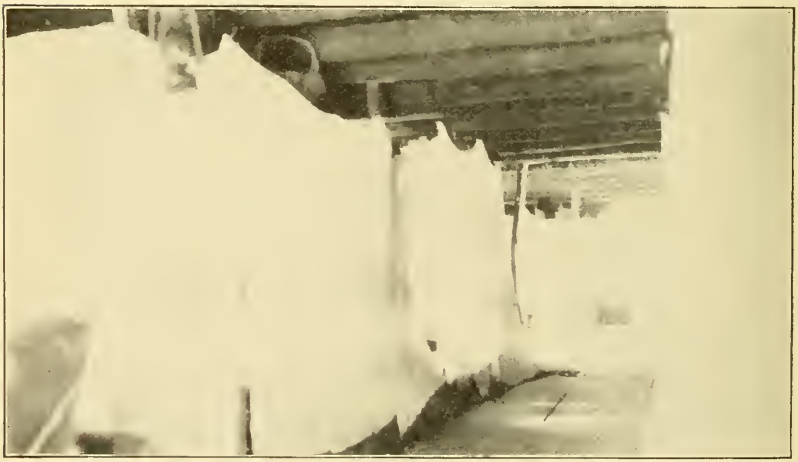
One of the most obvious and at the same time most important ways of reducing excessive child labor on farms is to lengthen the school

SHANTY IN SEASONAL WORKERS' CAMP, HOUSING 95 PERSONS, MARYLAND TRUCK FARM

[Dimensions, approximately 60 by 20 by 16 feet]



FAMILY SECTIONS IN SEASONAL WORKERS' SHACK SEPARATED ONLY BY BOARDS 10 INCHES HIGH (MARYLAND)



INTERIOR OF SHANTY CURTAINED FOR PRIVACY BY THE WORKERS (MARYLAND)

term. Possibly some adaptation of the school term to the needs of farm labor in the community may be found necessary. Such adjustments may result in many rural children receiving eight or nine months' schooling a year where they now receive but half that amount. But before taking this step school authorities should be certain that, as one county farm bureau phrases it, the demand for child labor is not more a habit than a need, for the broken school year has its drawbacks.

Improvements in rural schools and extension of school terms of course demand more adequate financial support than is now given. The United States Bureau of Education in a recent biennial survey says:

> Two important factors are more clearly and widely recognized than ever: Local support as the sole dependence for rural schools is inconstant, inadequate, and inequitable; and rural schools frequently, from causes inherent in rural conditions, cost more rather than less than urban schools, if equally efficient. * * * The unusual interest in questions of the adequacy and method of support of schools in rural communities, growing during the decade, culminated in unwonted activity during the biennium [1925–1926] in all matters concerned with State school funds and their distribution.

Farm parents must be educated in regard to the importance of training and of recreation, if the country child is to be given a fair chance. The boys' and girls' clubs conducted by the cooperative extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges, in which 600,000 farm boys and girls are now enrolled, are valuable potential agencies, provided leaders do not lose sight of educational objectives, in bringing about the enlightenment of farm parents and in training farm children. Somewhat similar results may be expected from the home-project movement for giving credit in schools for work done at home, in which the father instructs the boy how the work should be done and the school finds ways of making the performance of the work a part of the boy's education. In these ways parents come to realize that some kinds of farm work and ways of doing it are educative and other kinds are not, with the result that the children may be assigned to work of the more educative sort.

Farm organizations, too, may do their part in raising the standards of education and training that the individual farmer will seek for his children.

Finally, the welfare of children on farms, including the amount and kinds of work they do and the opportunities for schooling that they get, is bound up with the economic welfare of the farmer and a satisfactory solution of his problems. If he is trying to make a living on a farm that can not be expected to yield adequate returns, if he has no skill in farm management and can work profitably only when directed and supervised, the sooner he abandons farming the

better. The standard of living for the farmer will be raised, and the opportunities enjoyed by his family will be increased, by anything that tends to restrict the number of low-grade farm operators.

As for the employment of children in gangs in industrialized types of agriculture, the possibility of restricting the age at which they may work and their daily hours of work claims serious consideration, in spite of the difficulties presented by any regulation (see pp. 50–52). An indirect approach to the regulation of children's work in this type of agriculture, as in work on home farms, may be made through compulsory school attendance laws. But this, also, has its difficulties. The school authorities in the cities from which migratory workers go out to work on the farms usually do not attempt to follow up children leaving the city, and the local schools in the farming communities to which they go are apt from financial and other reasons to ignore the presence of children who come in for farm work, though their residence in some instances covers a considerable part of the school year.

An effort to provide schooling for migratory child workers by legislative methods was made in 1927 by the introduction in the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures of bills making it unlawful for nonresident children to be employed during the time when the laws of the State of the child's residence require his attendance in school. These bills were proposed as a result of several conferences between school and labor authorities of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and certain welfare interests of the two States; and it was hoped that after these States had taken the lead, similar legislation would be passed in the neighboring States of Maryland and Delaware. Neither bill became law, however.

In Nebraska the department of public welfare found that the beet-sugar companies, not being able to depend on advance contracts, were taking the families to the fields in the spring from two weeks to a month before their services were needed, in order to be certain of securing the labor before some other company had a chance to do so. The children thus lost considerable time from school at the end of the school year. In an attempt to check the spring migration the department adopted the following method: By cooperation with the school authorities and with the beet companies, a date was fixed which was to be the earliest that the children should be taken out of school. In this way the beet companies were assured that they would have a fair chance to get the labor when the time for shipment arrived. The date agreed upon was only four or five days ahead of the time when the schools regularly closed, but early enough to get the help to the field by the time it was really needed. In 1925 resident parents of Lincoln and several other cities who attempted to leave with their children before this date were prosecuted, the

sentences being suspended provided they did not leave until after the date fixed. This action of the court stopped the exodus. In the spring of 1926 four fathers left Lincoln with their children in advance of the date agreed upon. Complaints were filed against them, and in the autumn on their return three of them (intention to return was not established in the case of the fourth) were each fined $5 and costs. The costs included the expenses of an officer sent by the court from Lincoln to the beet fields in western Nebraska so that each man paid a fine of approximately $53. In the plan which the department of public welfare has recommended to local school officials removal of children before the close of school is not sanctioned, but the policy of prosecuting all parents leaving before the chosen date and of not initiating prosecutions after that date is recommended as the best method of insuring maximum attendance of the children.

In California, in accordance with an act of the legislature of 1921, special schools were established and maintained from September, 1921, to January, 1923, for migratory children in the various harvest centers of the State, particularly in areas where walnuts, cotton, and asparagus were extensively grown. As a result of this experiment the State board of education arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the schooling of migratory children:

> The conclusion of first importance * * * is that for the school attendance of the children of migratory laborers a separate system of State schools is neither necessary nor desirable.
>
> It has been found that under certain conditions of preparation and cooperation the existing public-school system can be stretched to make room for the migratory children during their successive periods of stay in different districts, and that this can be done without undue financial burden upon any one district and without school confusion for the resident children.
>
> The conditions are:
>
> (1) Each county subject to seasonal influx of family labor must have the services of a competent full-time supervisor of attendance who, through cooperation with growers' associations, farm advisers, and labor agencies, can anticipate the approximate number of children needing additional school facilities and can assist the trustees in providing them; who can make the compulsory education law known to parents and employers and who can interpret the emergency needs of a district to the county superintendent of schools.
>
> (2) The financial burden should be shared by district and county—the district providing building, equipment, and supplies, and the county (from the supervision and emergency fund) paying the salaries of additional teachers at least for the first year. In the initial year, when there has been no preceding increased attendance to furnish additional school funds, the school building has sometimes proved a financial difficulty and has led to the use of tents, partitioned-off ends of warehouses, empty houses, and the like. At times the growers have come to the rescue and provided housing. In fact, the most successful schools have had this assistance. Such aid is entirely optional with the growers, but when it has been given, school attendance has been increased by their interest and a better school has attracted and held better labor.

After the first year or two the individual districts profiting by the returns on increased average daily attendance are able to carry on the work as part of the regular school business of the district and to make budgetary provision therefor.

(3) There should be separate ungraded classes for all children who can not slip easily into the regular school because of language handicap or retardation. * * *

(4) When the agricultural work is very light and without hazards, there should be an adjusted school day beginning not later than the field work. This provides for the whole family leaving the camp at the same time, the adults going to the field and the children to school. It safeguards the children against working before school and from being left alone at the camp. It also means that the school day is over when the midday meal is ready. It provides also that the children may work in the afternoons. The last is not a concession to child labor; it is a concession to labor-camp life. The whole adjustment is made in view of what seems best for the child in relation to his camp life and arranges that when he is not in school he is with his family. The school session comes first and is a full session meeting regular requirements of time for study and recreation. The hours remaining for work can not then exceed five.

(5) There should be a State representative who cooperates with county superintendents of schools, county supervisors of attendance, growers' associations, and labor-supply agencies in making the enforcement of school attendance law uniform, and in demonstrating to the heads of families that this law is operative in every district in the State and can not be evaded by changing camp.

The second conclusion reached was that, while the school attendance of migratory children could be secured while in each harvest, their education by such start-and-stop method was a doubtful accomplishment. Even with the hundred per cent efficiency that would enroll the child upon arrival and keep him in attendance until departure, the time lost in transit between camps and the confusion incident to changes in teachers, school building, playgrounds, and the like would allow for little school progress.

It would appear that the problem of the education of migratory children must be approached not only with the mechanics of their school attendance in mind but with the whole question of their migration as well. To this end it is recommended that the State department of education cooperate to the fullest degree possible with any effort to lessen the areas of migration of the followers of the fruit.

The provision of suitable living quarters for migratory workers may be expected through State regulation of labor camps, judging from the success of some of the States in improving the housing of seasonal laborers. These attempts to cope with the problem of the schooling and housing of migratory child workers, though not furnishing a solution, indicate a growing appreciation of the importance of the situation. It is hoped that the present problems are temporary, that through the development, in towns in the vicinity of farming areas, of supplementary industries that require large numbers of seasonal workers, a local adult labor supply may become available. By cooperative arrangement for the daily transportation of laborers from the towns to the farms when needed this labor supply could serve a large farming area, and children of such farm laborers would grow up not as nomads but as residents of the towns that serve these agricultural districts.

HOUSES FOR WORKERS ON LARGE TRUCK FARM, SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
SHANTY HOUSING 47 PERSONS, SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY

COOKING ARRANGEMENTS, HOP PICKERS' CAMP, WILLAMETTE VALLEY, OREG.

LEGAL REGULATION [1] OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS [2]

Few State laws apply specifically to the work of children in agricultural pursuits. Although in a number of States general child-labor laws, particularly those affecting the work of children during school hours, apply to "any gainful occupation" or "any occupation" and so would nominally cover the employment of children in farm work, the only regulation of this type of child labor in most States is that which results indirectly from the operation of the general requirements of compulsory school attendance laws. In six States, however—Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin—specific regulatory provisions of one kind or another affecting the employment of children in agricultural work are found in the child-labor or the compulsory school attendance laws. (See pp. 50–52.)

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS

Compulsory day-school attendance laws,[3] applicable in most States to children up to 16 years of age [4] indirectly affect the work of children on farms. This is true, of course, only to the extent that their provisions are strictly enforced, and special difficulties of enforcement often exist in rural districts. Many school-attendance laws, also, contain general exemptions permitting children to be excused for "sufficient reasons," "satisfactory reasons," or "necessary absence," which might be used to cover absence for farm work.

The following compulsory school-attendance laws have provisions specifically permitting the exemption of children for farm work without regard to age:

Georgia: Child may be excused temporarily for "good reasons," the sufficiency of which shall be determined by the county or city board of education of the county or city in which the child resides. These boards are authorized to take into consideration the season for agricultural labor and the need for such labor in excusing children in farming districts.

North Carolina: The State board of education shall prescribe under what circumstances teachers, principals, or superintendents may excuse pupils for nonattendance due to "immediate demands of the farm and the home in certain seasons."

The following exemption affecting children working at home might be used to permit children to engage in agricultural work during school hours on the farm where his parents reside without regard to age:

South Dakota: Child who has completed the sixth grade may be excused from attendance at school for not to exceed 40 school days between April 1 and November 1, if there exists an extreme need for his assistance at home.

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[1] State laws as of May 1, 1928, so far as available on that date.

[2] This section was prepared by Ella Arvilla Merritt, specialist in legal research, industrial division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

[3] Many of the compulsory continuation-school attendance laws also would nominally cover children employed in farm work, but continuation schools are not likely to be established in rural districts.

[4] In Arkansas the school-attendance requirements extend only to 15 years of age, and in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia they extend only to 14 years of age.

The following similar exemptions are applicable only to children 14 years of age or over:

Minnesota: Except in cities of the first or second class, child 14 years of age or over whose help is required in permitted occupations in or about the home of his parent or guardian may be excused from attendance at school between April 1 and November 1.

Ohio: Child 14 or over may be excused from school attendance for a limited period to perform necessary work directly and exclusively for parent or legal guardian, such excuse to be granted under regulations formulated by State department of education.

West Virginia: Child 14 or over may be excused from school attendance on written permission from city or county superintendent of schools to engage in profitable employment at home.

CHILD-LABOR LAWS OF GENERAL APPLICATION

Many State child-labor laws either specifically exempt agricultural pursuits or regulate only certain specified establishments and occupations, among which agricultural work is not included. Certain States, however, have general child-labor provisions applying to "any occupation" or "any gainful occupation," or any "place of labor," from which agricultural work is not specifically exempted. But the administrative difficulties of applying to farm work a system of regulatoin adapted primarily to the control of child labor in industrial and commercial establishments are so great that these provisions, particularly as related to work outside school hours and to hours of labor, are not usually enforced against children engaged in agricultural pursuits.

These general child-labor provisions relate to minimum age, to employment certificates, to hours of labor, and to night work. They may be classified as follows:

1. *Minimum age during school hours:* [5]

Alabama	14	Indiana [8]	14
Arizona	14	Kansas [8]	14
Arkansas [6]	14	Kentucky	14
California [7] [8]	15	Maine	15
(Child 14 may leave school for work on special permit if he has completed the eighth grade and his earnings are needed for support of family.)		Massachusetts (see also p. 50)	14
		Minnesota [8]	14
		Montana	14
		Nebraska (see also p. 50)	14
		Nevada	14
		New Mexico	14
Connecticut [8]	14	New York (see also p. 50)	
Idaho	14	North Dakota	14
(Compulsory school attendance law apparently raises this age to 15.)		Oregon	14
		Pennsylvania (see also p. 51)	14
		Tennessee	14
Illinois [9]	14	West Virginia	14

[5] In some of these States this provision may be interpreted to apply to all work during the school term.

[6] Law applies not only to work during school hours but also to work at any time in any remunerative occupation, except that during school vacation child under 14 may be employed by his parent or guardian in "occupations owned or controlled" by him.

[7] Act applies to specified establishments and to "any other place of labor."

[8] The minimum age is 16 unless child has completed a specified grade: California, seventh grade; Connecticut, sixth grade (local school board may raise grade requirements for children leaving school for work); Indiana, Kansas, and Minnesota, eighth grade.

[9] This provision in the Illinois law is that no minor under 14 years of age shall be employed at any work performed for wages or other compensation "during any portion of any month when the public schools * * * are in session." According to information received from the bureau of labor statistics of the Illinois Department of Labor, this provision is not interpreted by the department to apply to farm work.

For provisions in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin affecting the minimum age for employment during school hours see page 48. In Rhode Island the compulsory school attendance law requires attendance at school of all children not physically or mentally disqualified up to 15 years of age [10] and up to 16 years of age unless they are employed.

2. *Employment-certificate provisions.*

As in case of the minimum-age laws the requirement of an employment certificate under some State laws is apparently broad enough in its application to cover the employment of children in any occupation or any place of labor or in any gainful or remunerative occupation, at least during school hours. This is the case in eight States.[11] In four other States (Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) special certificate provisions apply to children going to work in agriculture (see pp. 50–52). In New Jersey the compulsory school attendance law, by requiring all children not physically or mentally incapacitated to attend full-time school up to the age of 16 unless they are 14 and have been granted age and schooling certificates for regular employment, would require such a certificate for employment in any occupation during school hours. In six States (California, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) the work-permit requirement under the continuation school law applying to employed children up to 18 years of age (in California, Montana, and Washington, effective only where continuation schools are established) might be construed to cover employment in all types of occupations.

3. *Maximum hours of labor and prohibitions of night work.*

Arkansas, California, Colorado,[12] Illinois,[13] Minnesota, New Mexico,[14] and Oregon have provisions fixing a maximum 8-hour day and 48-hour week [15] and prohibiting night work (that is, work between specified hours), applying to employment of children under 16 in any occupation, or any gainful occupation, which do not specifically exempt agricultural pursuits. In Idaho the provisions for a maximum 9-hour day and 54-hour week and the night-work prohibition applying to employment of children under 16 in any gainful occupation do not exempt agricultural pursuits. Additional restrictions are: California, total hours of schooling and labor of children under 16 working outside school hours shall not exceed 8; Massachusetts, employment of child under 14 at any work [16] between 6 p. m. and 6.30 a. m. is prohibited; Ohio, not more than 9 hours per day is permitted for both school and employment for child under 16, when child is

[10] Exempting only those excluded "by virtue of some general law or regulation."

[11] Arkansas; California (act applies to specified establishments and to "any other place of labor"); Indiana (child can not remain at home to assist his parents, but must be actually employed); Kansas; Minnesota; Montana; New Mexico; West Virginia. The employment-certificate provision applies to children between 14 and 16 years of age in all the foregoing States except California and Maine, where it applies to children between 15 and 16 years of age, and Indiana, where it applies to children between 14 and 18. In New Mexico, however, children under 16 working for their own parents or guardians on premises or land owned or occupied by them are exempted from the provision requiring employment certificates. In West Virginia written permission may also be granted by the superintendent of schools under the school attendance law to child 14 or over to engage in gainful employment at home.

[12] Child between 14 and 16 (between 12 and 16 during summer vacation) may apparently be exempted on special permit.

[13] This provision in the Illinois law is that no person under the age of 16 years shall be employed "at any gainful occupation" for more than 6 days a week or 8 hours a day, or between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. According to information received from the bureau of labor statistics of the Illinois Department of Labor this provision is not interpreted by the department to apply to farm work.

[14] Child working for parent or guardian on premises or land owned or occupied by him is exempted.

[15] In New Mexico a 44-hour week, except under special circumstances, in no instance to exceed 48 hours a week.

[16] In Commonwealth *v.* Griffith, 90 N. E. 394, the word "work" was given a broad signification.

attending school and working outside school hours, and not more than 4 hours per day for child under 14.

For provisions in Nebraska and Wisconsin limiting hours of labor in specific agricultural occupations, see below.

LAWS APPLYING SPECIFICALLY TO FARM WORK

Varying types of child-labor laws with definite application to agricultural work are found in six States—Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Massachusetts: No child under 14 shall be employed at work performed for wage or other compensation during the hours when the public schools are in session.

A child between 14 and 16 who wishes to leave school for farm work is required to obtain a special certificate issued by the superintendent of schools. To secure this certificate he must present the same evidence of age as is required for a regular employment certificate, must have a physician's certificate of physical fitness, and must be able to meet the requirements for completion of the sixth grade of the public schools. A child 14 years of age or over who possesses the same educational qualifications may be excused from school attendance by the superintendent of schools to engage in "profitable employment at home," after investigation of the nature and necessity of the work in which the child is to engage.

The employment of a child under 14 at any work [17] between 6 p. m. and 6.30 a. m. is prohibited.

Nebraska: Work in beet fields is included among the occupations for which a maximum 8-hour day and 48-hour week is fixed and in which night work between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. is prohibited.

The child labor law also prohibits the employment of children under 14 in any gainful occupation during school hours (thus covering farm work during the hours when schools are in session).

New York: A minimum age of 14 is fixed for any employment in or in connection with or for factories, canneries, or other specified establishments and occupations, and for any employment in or in connection with or for any other trade, business, or occupation carried on for pecuniary gain, *except* that a child 12 years of age or over may be employed in farm work for his parent, guardian, or custodian [18] at such times as he is not required by law to attend school.

A child between 14 and 16 years of age employed in agricultural pursuits by any person other than his parent, guardian, or custodian must obtain the same type of employment certificate as is required for employment in other occupations. The requirements for this certificate are: (1) Promise of employment; (2) documentary evidence of age; (3) completion of eighth grade for child 14 and completion of sixth grade for child 15 if work is to be performed during school hours; (4) literacy test; [19] and (5) certificate of physical fitness. A new employment certificate is required for each new employer.

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[17] Idem.

[18] Further exemptions are specified, applicable to children 12 years of age or over engaged in other outdoor work than farm work for their parents or guardians, provided such outdoor work is not connected with the establishments or occupations in which employment of children under 14 is prohibited and is carried on at such times as child is not required by law to attend school. Boys may engage in street trades at 12 years of age, outside school hours, under specified restrictions.

[19] Required only for minors under 16 who have not completed the work of the first seven years of the public-school course of study.

Ohio: Employment certificates.—No child of compulsory school age (between 6 and 18 years of age) shall be employed in any occupation during school hours, including agricultural work, without presenting an age and schooling certificate as a condition of employment. Such a certificate may be issued to (1) child 16 years of age or over who has completed seventh grade and has met certain other requirements (under certain conditions such child may obtain a "nonstandard" certificate without completion of seventh grade); (2) child 14 years of age or over who has been determined in the manner provided by law to be incapable of profiting substantially by further school instruction; (3) child under 16 who is high-school graduate (under same conditions as child 16 or over).

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, a child may be employed in "irregular service" without holding an age and schooling certificate. "Irregular service" is defined as follows:

> * * * Service not forbidden by Federal child-labor laws which (a) does not involve confinement, (b) does not require continuous physical strain, (c) is interrupted with rest or recreation periods, and (d) does not require more than 4 hours of work in any day or 24 in any week. The health commissioner of the district in which employment is afforded to any child shall determine whether the employment involves confinement or requires continuous physical strain so that it can not be deemed irregular service within the meaning of this section.

For employment in agricultural pursuits at other times than during school hours no employment certificate is required.

Compulsory school attendance.—The compulsory school attendance law affects employment in agricultural pursuits by requiring children to attend school or receive equivalent instruction elsewhere during the entire session between the ages of 6 and 18 years with certain exemptions, and prohibiting the employment in any occupation during school hours of any child required by law to attend school. The exemptions permitted are:

> (1) Child has graduated from a high school of the first grade; (2) child is employed on age and schooling certificate (which can not be obtained for work during school hours until child is 16, except in case of high-school graduate or child determined incapable of profiting substantially by further instruction); (3) child has been determined incapable of profiting substantially by further instruction (such a child, if under 14, may not be employed more than 4 hours a day); (4) child 14 or over may be excused for limited future period to perform necessary work directly and exclusively for parent or legal guardian under regulations of State department of education; and (5) child's bodily or mental condition does not permit his attendance at school.

Hours of labor.—No child under 14 shall be employed more than four hours in any one day, and no child under 16 shall be engaged in school and employed more than nine hours in any one day.

Pennsylvania: The compulsory school attendance law requires a child between 14 and 16 who wishes to leave school for farm work to obtain a special type of employment certificate, issued in accordance with regulations prescribed by the State superintendent of public instruction. To secure this certificate he must have completed the sixth grade and must present the same evidence of age as is required for an employment certifi-

cate, and it must be shown that his services are demanded by the urgent need of his family.

The employment of any child under 14 in any gainful occupation during school hours is prohibited.

Wisconsin: A law passed in 1925 gives the State industrial commission, which enforces the child labor law as well as other labor laws, power to fix reasonable regulations relative to the employment of children under 16 years of age "in cherry orchards, market gardening, gardening conducted or controlled by canning companies, and the culture of sugar beets and cranberries, for the purpose of protecting the life, health, safety, and welfare of such children." Under this law the following regulations relating to the work of children in the culture of sugar beets have been made, effective April 9, 1926:

> *Order No. 1.*—No minor under the age of 14 years shall be employed or be permitted to work in the culture or harvesting of sugar beets more than 8 hours in any one day, nor more than 48 hours in any one week, nor before the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, nor after the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening.
>
> *Order No. 2.*—No minor under the age of 14 years who has not completed the eighth grade in school shall be employed or be permitted to work in the culture and harvesting of sugar beets during the hours when the public schools are in session in the school district in which such minor is actually living during the beet culture and harvesting season.
>
> *Order No. 3.*—Companies engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar and who arrange contracts between the growers and the families who are to perform the work shall send to the Industrial Commission the following information when the family is finally placed with the grower:
>
> (*a*) Name and address of the field agent; (*b*) name, location, and address of each family under his supervision; (*c*) last residential address of each migratory family; (*d*) name and age of each child under 16 years of age in the family; (*e*) name and address of grower with whom contract is made; (*f*) name or number of the school in the district.
>
> *Order No. 4.*—Companies engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar who arrange contracts between the growers and the families who are to perform the work, shall advise parents and growers of the provisions of these orders.

The compulsory school attendance law requires children not physically disqualified to attend full-time day school (or receive equivalent instruction) up to 16 years of age, with these exemptions: Children who have completed the eighth grade; children living at a specified distance from any school, no transportation being provided; children having a legal excuse; children who have reached the age of 14 and are regularly, lawfully, and usefully employed.

STATE REGULATION OF LABOR CAMPS [20]

State laws specifically regulating camps for housing industrial workers [21] or giving some State board specific power to make such regulations, are found in the following States:

California (all labor camps).
Delaware (cannery camps only).
Idaho (camps connected with canneries or food-manufacturing plants).
Kentucky (all labor camps).
Maryland (cannery camps only).
Michigan (not clear whether all labor camps or only factory—including cannery camps).
Minnesota (all labor camps).
New Mexico (all labor camps).
New York (department of labor regulations cover camps for factory (including cannery) workers; board of health regulations cover all labor camps).
Pennsylvania (all labor camps).
Utah (all labor camps).

In addition, it is known that in the following States regulations have been made by State boards under general powers:

Oregon (hop yards, berry fields, orchards, and packing houses, where women or minors are employed).
Washington (all labor camps).

The Minnesota, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania laws consist of general grants of power to regulate the sanitary conditions of all types of industrial or labor camps, this power being given to the State board of health in Minnesota, to the State department of public welfare in New Mexico, and to the commissioner of labor and industry in Pennsylvania. The rules prescribed in Pennsylvania apply to all types of labor camps and cover sanitary conditions in all living quarters, including shacks and tent bunk houses. A license must be obtained from the department of labor and industry for the operation of such a camp, the license to be renewed each year. The rules cover the material and the construction of the buildings, window space, ventilation of sleeping rooms, doors, screens, space requirements, sleeping accomodations, beds, air space of sleeping rooms, garbage disposal, water supply, washing, bathing and laundry facilities, toilets, and drainage.

The Delaware and Maryland laws relate only to camps for cannery workers, being in each case a part of a general law relating to the sanitation of canneries [22] under the jurisdiction of the cannery inspector in Delaware and of the State board of health in Maryland. In both States the legal provisions are general, specifying that living quarters shall have waterproof roofs and tight board floors and shall be provided with ample light and ventilation, that provisions shall be made for proper separation and privacy of the sexes, that there shall be adequate drainage, and that the surroundings must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The Maryland law contains the additional requirement of an ample supply of pure drinking water.

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[20] Information as to laws and regulations as of Jan. 1, 1927.

[21] Omitting laws relating only to camps for workers on highways and public improvements and those relating only to boarding houses for laborers.

[22] In Maryland the law also covers factories, bakeries, etc., but the provisions as to camps apply only to canneries.

The Idaho law applies to establishments where foods and food products are manufactured, preserved, or handled, and requires that where living quarters are provided for employees by the manufacturer, these quarters shall be screened and supplied with ample ventilation, clean water, and sanitary sewage disposal.

The Michigan law, which is part of the general factory law, is administered by the department of labor and industry. It applies to "any employer engaged in construction of railroad or other work" and relates to premises for sleeping or living accommodations furnished by the employer for his employees, requiring that they "shall be maintained in a cleanly and sanitary condition and kept sufficiently heated and well lighted and ventilated." The application of the provision is somewhat doubtful, as the powers of inspection given in the act are limited to factories (including canneries), stores, and hotels. The law creating the department of labor, however, gives the commissioner and his appointees under his direction power to inspect "all manufacturing establishments, workshops, hotels, stores, and all places where labor is employed."

The New York law empowers the industrial commissioner to enter and inspect all labor camps but gives the department of labor power to regulate sanitary conditions of such camps only in case of an employer conducting a factory [23] and furnishing to his employees living quarters at a place outside the factory. The employer is required to maintain such living quarters in a sanitary condition and in accordance with rules adopted by the State industrial board (a division of the department of labor). The rules promulgated by the board cover construction of living quarters, air space and windows, beds, bathing facilities, toilets, water supply, drainage, number of rooms per family, sleeping accommodations, garbage and sewage disposal, cleanliness, and other sanitary conditions. In addition to these regulations, there should be considered also the regulations established by the State public-health council for labor camps in general (Chapter V of the Sanitary Code). These require that notice of any labor camp occupied by five or more persons shall be given to the local health officer, and a permit must be obtained if the camp is to be occupied by more than 10 persons for a period of more than six days. The provisions apply chiefly to drainage, water supply, pollution of waters, sewage, waste and garbage disposal, and communicable diseases.

The California law applies to all camps where more than five persons are employed and covers sanitary conditions in bunk houses, tents, and all other sleeping and living quarters. The provisions relate to structural conditions, cleanliness, sufficient air space, beds, bathing and toilet facilities, disposal of garbage, and general sanitary conditions. The State commission of immigration and housing has charge of enforcement and has issued a pamphlet [24] setting out supplementary and explanatory rules, and giving detailed directions, with illustrations, as to location and layout of camps, water supply, sleeping quarters, disposal of garbage and sewage, toilets, baths, and other sanitary aspects.

The Utah law requires persons establishing temporary or permanent industrial camps of any kind to report their location to the State board of health and to comply with the regulations of that board regarding their maintenance. These regulations require a permit to be obtained if the camp is to be occupied by more than 10 persons for more than 6 days, and cover construction, water supply,

[23] "Factory" includes a mill, workshop, or other manufacturing establishment and all buildings, sheds, structures, or other places used for or in connection therewith, where one or more persons are employed at manufacturing, including making, altering, repairing, finishing, bottling, canning, cleaning, or laundering any article or thing, in whole or in part, except certain establishments not pertinent to the present discussion.

[24] Advisory Pamphlet on Camp Sanitation and Housing (Revised, 1921). Commission of Immigration and Housing of California.

ventilation, bathing facilities, screening, toilet facilities, drainage and sewage disposal, and other sanitary conditions.

The Kentucky law creates a bureau of housing under the State board of health, to promote better conditions affecting sanitary housing, including specifically "any houses provided as part compensation for labor." Under this power the State board of health has made a ruling requiring employers of labor providing housing for their workers to furnish pure and abundant drinking water, to prevent soil pollution, and to provide adequate housing room.

In Washington the State board of health under its general powers of "supervision of all matters relating to the preservation of the life and health of the people of the State" has made detailed regulations concerning the establishment of labor camps covering location, drainage, toilets, waste and garbage disposal, water supply, construction and ventilation of bunk houses and amount of air space, and isolation of diseased persons. The site and water supply of all labor camps housing five or more persons must be approved by State and local board of health officials.

The Oregon regulations are among the rulings made by the State industrial welfare commission, under its power to establish minimum wages and standard hours and conditions of labor for women and minors. They cover hop yards, berry fields, orchards, or packing houses in which fruits, vegetables, or fish are packed, dried, or cured, and prohibit the employment of minors under 18 and women unless the specified conditions are met. These cover water supply, toilets, and garbage disposal.

It would seem that in most States the State board of health might make regulations under its general powers, as has been done in New York and Washington, and that in States where industrial commissions are given general powers to establish standard conditions of labor for women and minors, regulations such as those of Oregon might be made.

LIST OF REPORTS ON CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

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Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in the Beet Fields of Colorado and Michigan. No. 115. 1923.

Child Labor on Maryland Truck Farms. No. 123. 1923.

Child Labor in North Dakota. No. 129. 1923.

Child Labor and the Work of Mothers on Norfolk Truck Farms. No. 130. 1924.

Work of Children on Truck and Small-Fruit Farms in Southern New Jersey. No. 132. 1924.

The Welfare of Children in Cotton-Growing Areas of Texas. No. 134. 1924.

Child Labor in Fruit and Hop Growing Districts of the Northern Pacific Coast. No. 151. 1926.

Child Labor in Representative Tobacco-Growing Areas. No. 155. 1926.

Work of Children on Illinois Farms. No. 168. 1926.

National Child Labor Committee:

People Who Go to Tomatoes; a study of four hundred families. Pamphlet 215. 1914.

Child Labor in the Sugar Beet Fields of Colorado. Pamphlet 259. 1916.

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"The onion workers." American Child, February, 1920.

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Child Labor in the Sugar Beet Fields of Michigan. Publication No. 310. 1923.

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Child Labor among Cotton Growers of Texas; a study of children living in rural communities in six counties in Texas. 1925.

Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of the Western Slope of Colorado. 1925.

Denver and Farm Labor Families. Publication No. 328. 1925.

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"Child labor in California." Twenty-first Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California, 1923–1924, pp. 89–120.

"Children in beet fields." Seventeenth Biennial Report, Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1919–1920, p. 20.

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"Child labor in beet fields." Biennial Report of the Department of Public Welfare, Nebraska, 1918–1920, p. 7.

"Investigation of the employment of minors upon truck farms, particularly onion and celery farms in some localities in Ohio." Ohio Public Health Journal, September, 1915, pp. 316–325.

"Employment of children in beet fields and cranberry marshes of Wisconsin." Women's Department of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, 1920–1922, p. 30.

"Children in sugar beet fields in Wisconsin." Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Supplement to Wisconsin Labor Statistics, October, 1923.

TABLES

TABLE 1.—*Children 10 to 15 years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits, by sex and State*

[Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920, vol. 4, Population, pp. 482-595.]

State	Total		Boys	Girls
	Number	Per cent of population of same ages		
United States	647,309	5.2	459,238	188,071
Alabama	77,395	22.1	49,021	28,374
Arizona	1,981	5.2	1,283	698
Arkansas	45,686	17.6	30,294	15,392
California	1,832	.6	1,614	218
Colorado	1,955	1.9	1,749	206
Connecticut	555	.4	528	27
Delaware	393	1.7	368	25
District of Columbia	5	(1)	5	
Florida	7,120	5.7	5,271	1,849
Georgia	77,105	18.0	51,038	26,067
Idaho	1,092	2.0	1,057	35
Illinois	5,801	.8	5,569	232
Indiana	4,844	1.5	4,702	142
Iowa	4,184	1.5	3,970	214
Kansas	3,755	1.8	3,613	142
Kentucky	21,036	6.6	18,836	2,200
Louisiana	23,718	9.2	16,369	7,349
Maine	823	1.0	805	18
Maryland	3,168	1.9	3,002	166
Massachusetts	831	.2	793	38
Michigan	3,588	.9	3,324	264
Minnesota	4,698	1.7	4,290	408
Mississippi	65,863	23.9	41,660	24,203
Missouri	9,622	2.4	8,892	730
Montana	678	1.1	643	35
Nebraska	3,171	2.0	2,959	212
Nevada	42	.6	40	2
New Hampshire	215	.5	210	5
New Jersey	998	.3	890	108
New Mexico	1,418	3.0	1,315	103
New York	2,401	.2	2,297	104
North Carolina	50,582	13.5	34,252	16,330
North Dakota	2,364	2.7	1,974	390
Ohio	3,721	.6	3,559	162
Oklahoma	19,752	6.8	14,584	5,168
Oregon	668	.8	640	28
Pennsylvania	5,523	.6	5,137	386
Rhode Island	119	.2	119	
South Carolina	56,920	21.9	33,506	23,414
South Dakota	1,928	2.5	1,748	180
Tennessee	32,326	10.0	25,747	6,579
Texas	69,031	10.7	45,862	23,169
Utah	1,477	2.4	1,444	33
Vermont	510	1.3	486	24
Virginia	15,501	5.0	13,630	1,871
Washington	1,024	.7	947	77
West Virginia	4,112	2.1	3,724	388
Wisconsin	5,471	1.8	5,187	284
Wyoming	307	1.5	285	22

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—*Farm tenure of chief breadwinner of children doing farm work, whose chief breadwinners were farm owners or tenants, by crop and locality represented*

Crop and locality	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total	Reporting farm tenure of chief breadwinner				Not reporting farm tenure of chief breadwinner
		Total	Farm owner		Farm tenant	
			Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Cotton: Texas	1,778	1,778	910	51.2	868	48.8	
Grain:							
Illinois	711	708	390	55.1	318	44.9	3
North Dakota	760	750	561	74.8	189	25.2	10
Hops and fruits:							
Oregon	184	184	164	89.1	20	10.9	
Washington	167	167	147	88.0	20	12.0	
Fruits: Washington	199	199	147	73.9	52	26.1	
Sugar beets:							
Colorado	299	299	135	45.2	164	54.8	
Michigan	402	402	297	73.9	105	26.1	
Tobacco:							
Connecticut Valley	288	288	260	90.3	28	9.7	
Kentucky	515	512	242	47.3	270	52.7	3
South Carolina	279	278	149	53.6	129	46.4	1
Virginia	313	313	140	44.7	173	55.3	
Truck:							
Illinois	83	83	41	49.4	42	50.6	
Maryland	887	887	663	74.7	224	25.3	
New Jersey	278	278	254	91.4	24	8.6	
Virginia	51	51	13	25.5	38	74.5	

TABLE 3.—*Age distribution of children doing farm work, by crop, locality, and economic group of chief breadwinner*

Crop and locality	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Children of farm owners and tenants:						
Cotton—Texas	1,778	660	374	389	344	11
Grain—						
Illinois	711	96	175	230	205	5
North Dakota	760	114	203	251	192	
Hops and fruits—Washington and Oregon	550	64	130	168	186	2
Sugar beets—						
Colorado	299	66	86	87	60	
Michigan	402	98	98	116	90	
Tobacco—						
Connecticut Valley	288	62	73	93	56	4
Kentucky	515	108	130	150	107	20
South Carolina	279	46	66	80	53	34
Virginia	313	79	75	86	65	8
Truck—						
Illinois	83	10	18	31	24	
Maryland	887	292	190	207	195	3
New Jersey	278	57	68	85	68	
Virginia	51	12	13	15	9	2
Children whose parents were not farm owners or tenants:						
Cotton—Texas	210	82	35	45	46	2
Grain—						
Illinois	26	3	4	13	6	
North Dakota	46	10	10	14	12	
Hops and fruits—Washington and Orgeon	1,253	154	279	401	411	8
Sugar beets—						
Colorado	774	223	201	219	131	
Michigan	361	99	100	99	63	
Tobacco—						
Connecticut Valley	821	77	168	369	201	6
Kentucky	48	11	14	12	8	3
South Carolina	12	1	1	6	1	3
Virginia	2	1	1			
Truck—						
Illinois	418	19	77	183	139	
Maryland	761	174	175	217	192	3
New Jersey	716	149	173	241	149	4
Virginia	844	223	206	235	174	6

TABLE 4.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group; Texas*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,988	1,151	434	390	13
Resident workers:					
Children of farm owners and tenants	1,778	1,034	389	344	11
Under 8 hours	250	205	26	18	1
8 hours, under 10	328	202	67	58	1
10 hours and over	1,079	541	278	260	---
Hours not reported	121	86	18	8	9
Other local	78	42	19	17	---
Under 8 hours	9	6	2	1	---
8 hours, under 10	16	8	7	1	---
10 hours and over	46	22	10	14	---
Hours not reported	7	6	---	1	---
Nonresident workers: Migratory	132	75	26	29	2
Under 8 hours	12	11	---	1	---
8 hours, under 10	25	13	4	8	---
10 hours and over	77	38	18	19	2
Hours not reported	18	13	4	1	---

TABLE 5.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Illinois grain-growing section*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	737	278	243	211	5
Children of farm owners and tenants	711	271	230	205	5
Under 8 hours	63	33	17	12	1
8 hours, under 10	248	90	83	73	2
10 hours and over	270	76	90	103	1
Hours not reported	130	72	40	17	1
Other local [1]	26	7	13	6	---

[1] Number of hours not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 6.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Washington and Oregon*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,803	627	569	597	10
Resident workers:					
Children of farm owners and tenants	550	194	168	186	2
Under 8 hours	172	66	55	49	2
8 hours, under 10	132	36	43	53	
10 hours and over	97	24	30	43	
Hours not reported	149	68	40	41	
Other local	208	62	72	71	3
Under 8 hours	57	27	17	13	
8 hours, under 10	55	15	19	19	2
10 hours and over	44	3	17	24	
Hours not reported	52	17	19	15	1
Nonresident workers:					
Migratory	1,006	358	314	330	4
Under 8 hours	311	103	102	105	1
8 hours, under 10	286	84	93	106	3
10 hours and over	316	100	105	111	
Hours not reported	93	71	14	8	
City day laborers [1]	39	13	15	10	1

[1] Number of hours not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 7.—*Number of hours of field work (thinning and blocking beets) of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Colorado*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	1,073	576	306	191
Resident workers:				
Children of farm owners and tenants	299	152	87	60
Under 8 hours	18	11	5	2
8 hours, under 10	97	45	31	21
10 hours and over	159	79	45	35
Hours not reported	25	17	6	2
Other local	87	52	24	11
Under 8 hours	5	3		2
8 hours, under 10	23	13	9	1
10 hours and over	53	31	15	7
Hours not reported	6	5		1
Nonresident workers: Migratory	687	372	195	120
Under 8 hours	19	16	3	
8 hours, under 10	155	82	43	30
10 hours and over	459	229	145	85
Hours not reported	54	45	4	5

TABLE 8.—*Number of hours of field work (thinning and blocking beets) of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Michigan*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	763	395	215	153
Resident workers:				
Children of farm owners and tenants	402	196	116	90
Under 8 hours	103	52	31	20
8 hours, under 10	132	60	38	34
10 hours and over	124	54	39	31
Hours not reported	43	30	8	5
Other local	137	75	33	29
Under 8 hours	9	5	2	2
8 hours, under 10	20	11	5	4
10 hours and over	105	56	26	23
Hours not reported	3	3	----	----
Nonresident workers: Migratory	224	124	66	34
Under 8 hours	11	8	2	1
8 hours, under 10	36	21	11	4
10 hours and over	167	87	51	29
Hours not reported	10	8	2	----

TABLE 9.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Connecticut Valley*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,109	380	462	257	10
Resident workers:					
Children of farm owners and tenants	288	135	93	56	4
Under 8 hours	69	43	11	13	2
8 hours, under 10	134	62	44	26	2
10 hours and over	28	15	13	----	----
Hours not reported	57	15	25	17	----
Other local	159	81	56	20	2
Under 8 hours	14	12	2	----	----
8 hours, under 10	77	34	34	9	----
10 hours and over	35	20	10	5	----
Hours not reported	33	15	10	6	2
Nonresident workers: City day laborers	662	164	313	181	4
Under 8 hours	11	4	5	2	----
8 hours, under 10	234	60	95	77	2
10 hours and over	76	18	39	18	1
Hours not reported	341	82	174	84	1

TABLE 10.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Kentucky, Virginia, and South Carolina*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,169	533	334	234	68
Children of farm owners and tenants	1,107	504	316	225	62
Under 8 hours	203	117	53	28	5
8 hours, under 10	345	140	108	73	24
10 hours and over	432	163	131	111	27
Hours not reported	127	84	24	13	6
Other local	62	29	18	9	6
Under 8 hours	11	5	5	1	
8 hours, under 10	22	13	3	3	3
10 hours and over	26	10	9	5	2
Hours not reported	3	1	1		1

TABLE 11.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Illinois truck-farming section*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	501	124	214	163
Resident workers:				
Children of farm owners and tenants	83	28	31	24
Under 8 hours	41	14	16	11
8 hours, under 10	21	8	7	6
10 hours and over	13	3	5	5
Hours not reported	8	3	3	2
Other local	94	23	38	33
Under 8 hours	52	12	23	17
8 hours, under 10	20	4	8	8
10 hours and over	16	4	6	6
Hours not reported	6	3	1	2
Nonresident workers:				
Migratory [1]	12	4	4	4
City day laborers	312	69	141	102
Under 8 hours	149	35	63	51
8 hours, under 10	65	13	34	18
10 hours and over	72	14	32	26
Hours not reported	26	7	12	7

[1] Hours not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 12.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Maryland*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,648	831	424	387	6
Resident workers:					
Children of farm owners and tenants	887	482	207	195	3
Under 8 hours	471	284	105	80	2
8 hours, under 10	182	81	50	51	
10 hours and over	144	48	42	53	1
Hours not reported	90	69	10	11	
Other local	443	229	104	108	2
Under 8 hours	190	113	37	39	1
8 hours, under 10	104	55	25	23	1
10 hours and over	116	39	36	41	
Hours not reported	33	22	6	5	
Nonresident workers: Migratory	318	120	113	84	1
Under 8 hours	232	82	85	64	1
8 hours, under 10	52	21	16	15	
10 hours and over	26	11	10	5	
Hours not reported	8	6	2		

TABLE 13.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; New Jersey*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	994	447	326	217	4
Resident workers:					
Children of farm owners and tenants	278	125	85	68	
Under 8 hours	154	75	42	37	
8 hours, under 10	59	19	24	16	
10 hours and over	28	7	10	11	
Hours not reported	37	24	9	4	
Other local	167	66	62	38	1
Under 8 hours	56	23	19	14	
8 hours, under 10	45	16	17	11	1
10 hours and over	36	12	16	8	
Hours not reported	30	15	10	5	
Nonresident workers: Migratory	549	256	179	111	3
Under 8 hours	149	54	61	34	
8 hours, under 10	227	87	79	60	1
10 hours and over	51	20	20	11	
Hours not reported	122	95	19	6	2

TABLE 14.—*Number of hours of field work of children on a typical day, by economic group and age period; Virginia truck-farming section*

Number of hours of field work, and economic group	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	895	454	250	183	8
Resident workers:					
Children of farm owners and tenants	51	25	15	9	2
Under 8 hours	37	19	11	7	----
8 hours, under 10	7	5	1	1	----
10 hours and over	5	----	3	----	2
Hours not reported	2	1	----	1	----
Other local	666	357	170	135	4
Under 8 hours	476	280	120	75	1
8 hours, under 10	104	51	25	25	3
10 hours and over	64	16	21	27	----
Hours not reported	22	10	4	8	----
Nonresident workers:					
Migratory	64	29	22	13	----
Under 8 hours	37	16	13	8	----
8 hours, under 10	18	8	6	4	----
10 hours and over	4	1	2	1	----
Hours not reported	5	4	1	----	----
City day laborers	114	43	43	26	2
Under 8 hours	63	24	23	15	1
8 hours, under 10	33	13	13	6	1
10 hours and over	3	2	----	1	----
Hours not reported	15	4	7	4	----

TABLE 15.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Texas*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,067	618	238	203	8	921	533	196	187	5
Resident workers: Children of farm owners and tenants	945	551	213	174	7	833	483	176	170	4
Attending school and reporting	708	378	179	147	4	660	356	157	145	2
No absence for farm work	258	240	71	43	4	422	254	85	81	2
Absence for farm work	350	138	108	104	-------	238	102	72	64	-------
Under 10 days	68	30	22	16	-------	56	25	21	10	-------
10 days, under 20	89	46	25	18	-------	84	41	24	19	-------
20 days, under 40	113	41	37	35	-------	66	23	18	25	-------
40 days, under 60	47	15	17	15	-------	18	8	3	7	-------
60 days and over	33	6	7	20	-------	14	5	6	3	-------
Not reporting	78	30	26	19	3	43	20	12	9	2
Not attending school	159	143	8	8	-------	130	107	7	16	-------
Other local [1]	41	22	8	11	-------	37	20	11	6	-------
Nonresident workers: Migratory [2]	81	45	17	18	1	51	30	9	11	1

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] School records for migratory children not available.

TABLE 16.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Illinois grain-growing sections*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	597	232	199	162	4	140	46	44	49	1
Children of farm owners and tenants	575	227	188	156	4	136	44	42	49	1
Attending school and reporting	452	179	160	110	3	99	36	33	29	1
No absence for farm work	225	119	73	31	2	85	34	27	23	1
Absence for farm work	227	60	87	79	1	14	2	6	6	-------
Under 10 days	115	40	48	26	1	12	2	5	5	-------
10 days, under 20	44	15	18	11	-------	1	-------	1	------	-------
20 days, under 40	30	3	11	16	-------	------	-------	------	------	-------
40 days, under 60	24	2	9	13	-------	1	-------	------	1	-------
60 days and over	14	-------	1	13	-------	------	-------	------	------	-------
Not reporting	117	48	28	40	1	35	8	9	18	-------
Not attending school	6	-------	------	6	-------	2	-------	------	2	-------
Other local children [1]	22	5	11	6	-------	4	2	2	------	-------

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 17.—*Absence of children [1] from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; North Dakota*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys [1] under 16 doing farm work				Girls [1] under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	553	248	172	133	253	89	93	71
Children of farm owners and tenants	520	235	161	124	240	82	90	68
Attending school and reporting	518	234	161	123	240	82	90	68
No absence for farm work	155	100	39	16	139	54	51	34
Absence for farm work	363	134	122	107	101	28	39	34
Under 10 days	103	60	34	9	42	13	21	8
10 days, under 20	77	35	24	18	27	6	8	13
20 days, under 40	95	30	38	27	23	9	7	7
40 days, under 60	37	5	9	23	6	-------	2	4
60 and over	51	4	17	30	3	-------	1	2
Not reporting	2	1	------	1	------	-------	------	------
Other local children [2]	33	13	11	9	13	7	3	3

[1] Only children attending school were included in the study.
[2] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 18.—*Absence of children from school on account of field work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Oregon fruit and hop growing section*

Absence from school for field work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work,				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	396	184	107	104	1	344	100	115	125	4
Resident workers:										
Children of farm owners and tenants	98	41	28	29	-------	86	27	32	26	1
Attending school and reporting	59	23	18	18	-------	55	20	20	14	1
No absence for field work	50	22	14	14	-------	52	19	19	13	1
Absence for field work	9	1	4	4	-------	3	1	1	1	-------
Under 10 days	6	1	2	3	-------	3	1	1	1	-------
20 days and over	3	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	36	16	10	10	-------	31	7	12	12	-------
Not attending school	3	2	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other local [1]	47	19	8	19	1	23	8	8	7	-------
Nonresident workers:										
Migratory [2]	245	121	70	54	-------	227	64	71	90	2
Town day laborers [1]	6	3	1	2	-------	8	1	4	2	1

[1] Absence from school for field work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] Report of school attendance not available.

TABLE 19.—*Absence of children from school on account of field work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Washington fruit and hop growing section*

Absence from school for field work, and economic group	Boys [1] under 16 doing farm work				Girls [1] under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	230	74	76	80	194	57	67	70
Resident workers:								
Children of farm owners and tenants	96	29	26	41	71	18	23	30
Attending school and reporting	51	18	14	19	38	7	16	15
No absence for field work	37	16	8	13	34	6	15	13
Absence for field work	14	2	6	6	4	1	1	2
Under 10 days	7	1	2	4	2	-------	-------	2
10 days, under 20	6	1	4	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
20 days, under 40	1	-------	-------	1	2	1	1	-------
Not reporting	45	11	12	22	31	11	7	13
Not attending school	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	-------	2
Other local [1]	30	6	12	12	31	8	13	10
Nonresident workers:								
Migratory [2]	94	34	34	26	81	28	27	26
Town day laborers [1]	10	5	4	1	11	3	4	4

[1] Absence for field work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] Report of school attendance not available.

TABLE 20.—*Absence of children from school on account of field work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Washington fruit-growing section*

Absence from school for field work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	308	121	100	83	4	331	91	104	135	1
Resident workers:										
Children of farm owners and tenants	104	48	30	25	1	95	31	29	35	-------
Attending school and reporting	94	44	27	22	1	83	29	26	28	-------
No absence for field work	90	43	25	21	1	81	29	26	26	-------
Absence for field work	4	1	2	1	-------	2	-------	-------	2	-------
Under 10 days	3	1	1	1	-------	2	-------	-------	2	-------
10 days, under 20	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	8	4	3	1	-------	7	2	2	3	-------
Not attending school	2	-------	-------	2	-------	5	-------	1	4	-------
Other local children [1]	41	13	18	9	1	36	8	13	14	1
Nonresident workers:										
Migratory [2]	162	60	52	48	2	197	51	60	86	-------
Town day laborers [1]	1	-------	-------	1	-------	3	1	2	-------	-------

[1] Absence for field work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] Report of school attendance not available.

TABLE 21.—*Absence of children from school on account of work in the beet fields, by economic group, sex, and age period; Colorado*

Absence from school for work in beet fields, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work				Girls under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	589	335	161	93	484	241	145	98
Resident workers:								
Children of farm owners and tenants	163	85	48	30	136	67	39	30
Attending school and reporting	119	67	31	21	101	50	33	18
No absence for work in beet fields	63	38	15	10	64	32	21	11
Absence for work in beet fields	56	29	16	11	37	18	12	7
Under 11 days	20	7	9	4	11	7	3	1
11 days, under 21	19	10	6	3	10	3	4	3
21 days, under 41	13	9	1	3	13	7	4	2
41 days, under 51	4	3	-------	1	3	1	1	1
Not reporting	41	15	17	9	31	16	6	9
Not attending school	3	3	-------	-------	4	1	-------	3
Other local [1]	45	29	11	5	42	23	13	6
Nonresident workers: Migratory [2]	381	221	102	58	306	151	93	62
Attending school and reporting	255	149	66	40	213	108	68	37
No absence for work in beet fields	76	50	14	12	58	35	17	6
Absence for work in beet fields	179	99	52	28	155	73	51	31
Under 11 days	28	13	7	8	25	9	8	8
11 days, under 21	39	29	8	2	32	17	8	7
21 days, under 41	80	39	28	13	73	39	25	9
41 days, under 51	24	14	7	3	18	4	8	6
51 days and over	8	4	2	2	7	4	2	1
Not reporting	107	57	34	16	81	38	24	19
Not attending school	19	15	2	2	12	5	1	6

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] Migratory workers include all those who left their homes and lived temporarily at the beet fields.

TABLE 22.—*Absence of children from school on account of work in the beet fields, by economic group, sex, and age period; Michigan*

Absence from school for work in beet fields, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work				Girls under 16 doing farm work			
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	438	227	122	89	325	168	93	64
Resident workers:								
Children of farm owners and tenants	233	114	66	53	169	82	50	37
Attending school and reporting	149	78	43	28	101	48	33	20
No absence for work in beet fields	50	30	9	11	37	18	13	6
Absence for work in beet fields	99	48	34	17	64	30	20	14
Under 11 days	49	28	16	5	39	16	13	10
11 days, under 21	23	8	10	5	12	8	2	2
21 days, under 41	18	9	5	4	11	5	4	2
41 days, under 51	5	2	1	2	1	------	1	------
51 days and over	4	1	2	1	1	1	------	------
Not reporting	76	36	22	18	65	32	17	16
Not attending school	8	------	1	7	3	2	------	1
Other local	81	44	19	18	56	31	14	11
Attending school and reporting [1]	39	20	9	10	26	15	8	3
Not reporting	40	22	10	8	26	16	4	6
Not attending school	2	2	------	------	4	------	2	2
Nonresident workers: Migratory [2]	124	69	37	18	100	55	29	16
Attending school and reporting [1]	14	5	7	2	13	11	2	------
Not reporting	95	54	28	13	80	42	26	12
Not attending school	15	10	2	3	7	2	1	4

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] Migratory workers include all those who left their homes and lived temporarily at the beet fields.

TABLE 23.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Connecticut River Valley*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	731	267	296	163	5	378	113	166	94	5
Resident workers:										
Children of farm owners and tenants	178	89	52	35	2	110	46	41	21	2
Attending school and reporting	150	79	46	25	------	96	43	37	14	2
No absence for farm work	62	42	15	5	------	67	34	22	9	2
Absence for farm work	88	37	31	20	------	29	9	15	5	------
Under 10 days	70	32	23	15	------	28	8	15	5	------
10 days, under 20	12	5	3	4	------	1	1	------	------	------
20 days and over	6	------	5	1	------	------	------	------	------	------
Not reporting	26	9	6	9	2	9	3	3	3	------
Not attending school [1]	2	1	------	1	------	5	------	1	4	------

TABLE 23.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Connecticut River Valley*—Continued

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Resident workers—Continued.										
Other local	94	49	32	13	-------	65	32	24	7	2
Attending school and reporting	79	41	27	11	-------	57	29	21	6	1
No absence for farm work	60	34	20	6	-------	52	26	20	5	1
Absence for farm work	19	7	7	5	-------	5	3	1	1	-------
Under 10 days	17	6	6	5	-------	5	3	1	1	-------
10 days, under 20	2	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	15	8	5	2	-------	8	3	3	1	1
Nonresident workers: City day laborers	459	129	212	115	3	203	35	101	66	1
Attending school and reporting	242	71	115	55	1	96	18	51	26	1
No absence for farm work	229	68	111	49	1	86	17	47	21	1
Absence for farm work: Under 10 days	13	3	4	6	-------	10	1	4	5	-------
Not reporting	180	57	89	33	1	79	17	40	22	-------
Not attending school [1]	37	1	8	27	1	28	-------	10	18	-------

[1] Includes children attending continuation school part or all of year covered by study.

TABLE 24.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Kentucky*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	414	190	115	90	19	149	73	47	25	4
Children of farm owners and tenants	384	174	108	83	19	131	64	42	24	1
Attending school and reporting	271	123	78	61	9	98	50	29	18	1
No absence for farm work	126	79	30	12	5	74	38	22	13	1
Absence for farm work	145	44	48	49	4	24	12	7	5	-------
Under 10 days	57	21	22	13	1	10	6	2	2	-------
10 days, under 20	36	14	11	11	-------	9	4	3	2	-------
20 days, under 40	33	7	9	16	1	5	2	2	1	-------
40 days, under 60	12	2	4	4	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
60 days and over	7	-------	2	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	112	51	30	21	10	33	14	13	6	-------
Not attending school	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Other local children [1]	30	16	7	7	-------	18	9	5	1	3

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 25.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; South Carolina*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	158	68	42	29	19	133	46	44	25	18
Children of farm owners and tenants	152	67	40	28	17	127	45	40	25	17
Attending school and reporting	85	30	24	21	10	84	28	29	16	11
No absence for farm work	40	18	12	10	-------	57	21	16	11	9
Absence for farm work	45	12	12	11	10	27	7	13	5	2
Under 10 days	17	5	6	2	4	20	7	9	3	1
10 days, under 20	12	5	3	2	2	5	-------	3	1	1
20 days, under 40	9	1	3	2	3	1	-------	1	-------	-------
40 days, under 60	3	-------	-------	3	-------	1	-------	-------	1	-------
60 days and over	4	1	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	67	37	16	7	7	41	17	10	8	6
Not attending school	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2	-------	1	1	-------
Other local children [1]	6	1	2	1	2	6	1	4	-------	1

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 26.—*Absence of children from school on account of farm work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Virginia tobacco-growing section*

Absence from school for farm work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	201	101	56	39	5	114	55	30	26	3
Children of farm owners and tenants	199	99	56	39	5	114	55	30	26	3
Attending school and reporting	123	68	33	18	4	79	40	20	17	2
No absence for farm work	47	35	9	3	-------	54	29	10	13	2
Absence for farm work	76	33	24	15	4	25	11	10	4	-------
Under 10 days	37	18	12	6	1	17	7	7	3	-------
10 days, under 20	16	8	5	2	1	7	3	3	1	-------
20 days, under 40	10	5	2	3	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
40 days, under 60	8	-------	5	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
60 days and over	5	2	-------	1	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	56	26	16	13	1	27	13	8	5	1
Not attending school	20	5	7	8	-------	8	2	2	4	-------
Other local children [1]	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] Absence for farm work not shown for groups of less than 50.

TABLE 27.—*Absence of children from school on account of field work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Maryland*

Absence from school for field work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	830	413	216	198	3	818	418	208	189	3
Resident workers: Children of farm owners and tenants	458	246	109	102	1	429	236	98	93	2
Attending school and reporting	314	176	78	60	-------	314	186	76	50	2
No absence for field work	106	79	17	10	-------	173	117	33	22	1
Absence for field work	208	97	61	50	-------	141	69	43	28	1
Under 10 days	67	46	15	6	-------	86	45	27	13	1
10 days, under 20	44	22	14	8	-------	21	10	5	6	-------
20 days, under 40	43	19	14	10	-------	25	11	7	7	-------
40 days, under 60	23	7	6	10	-------	5	2	2	1	-------
60 days and over	31	3	12	16	-------	4	1	2	1	-------
Not reporting	111	52	29	30	-------	82	31	20	31	-------
Not attending school	33	18	2	12	1	33	19	2	12	-------
Other local	212	106	56	48	2	231	123	48	60	-------
Attending school and reporting	135	69	43	23	-------	155	82	36	37	-------
No absence for field work	57	43	10	4	-------	90	53	16	21	-------
Absence for field work	78	26	33	19	-------	65	29	20	16	-------
Under 10 days	25	10	13	2	-------	31	17	6	8	-------
10 days, under 20	20	9	9	2	-------	19	5	9	5	-------
20 days, under 40	18	5	5	8	-------	13	6	5	2	-------
40 days, under 60	8	2	4	2	-------	1	-------	-------	1	-------
60 days and over	7	-------	2	5	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
Not reporting	53	23	12	18	-------	48	23	10	15	-------
Not attending school	24	14	1	7	2	28	18	2	8	-------
Nonresident workers: Migratory [1]	160	61	51	48	-------	158	59	62	36	1

[1] Report of school attendance not available.

TABLE 28.—*Absence of children from school on account of field work, by economic group, sex, and age period; New Jersey*

Absence from school for field work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	536	252	163	118	3	458	195	163	99	1
Resident workers: Children of farm owners and tenants	158	75	46	37	-------	120	50	39	31	-------
Attending school and reporting	116	55	33	28	-------	85	27	35	23	-------
No absence for field work	21	13	5	3	-------	35	13	13	9	-------
Absence for field work	95	42	28	25	-------	50	14	22	14	-------
Under 10 days	17	6	5	6	-------	19	6	7	6	-------
10 days, under 20	24	15	7	2	-------	9	3	6	-------	-------
20 days, under 40	30	13	8	9	-------	12	3	6	3	-------
40 days, under 60	10	6	2	2	-------	5	1	1	3	-------
60 days and over	14	2	6	6	-------	5	1	2	2	-------
Not reporting	37	18	12	7	-------	28	20	4	4	-------
Not attending school	5	2	1	2	-------	7	3	-------	4	-------
Other local	82	36	27	18	1	85	30	35	20	-------
Attending school and reporting	55	24	20	10	1	66	23	28	15	-------
No absence for field work	28	15	9	3	1	38	15	14	9	-------
Absence for field work	27	9	11	7	-------	28	8	14	6	-------
Under 10 days	11	8	2	1	-------	11	4	7	-------	-------
10 days, under 20	7	1	5	1	-------	6	1	3	2	-------
20 days, under 40	5	-------	4	1	-------	8	2	3	3	-------
40 days, under 60	2	-------	-------	2	-------	2	1	1	-------	-------
60 days and over	2	-------	-------	2	-------	1	-------	-------	1	-------
Not reporting	23	8	7	8	-------	14	5	5	4	-------
Not attending school	4	4	-------	-------	-------	5	2	2	1	-------
Nonresident workers: Migratory	296	141	90	63	2	253	115	89	48	1
Attending school and reporting	132	57	42	33	-------	129	53	55	21	-------
No absence for field work	16	7	4	5	-------	17	6	7	4	-------
Absence for field work	116	50	38	28	-------	112	47	48	17	-------
Under 10 days	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1	1	-------	-------	-------
10 days, under 20	10	2	5	3	-------	5	2	2	1	-------
20 days, under 40	41	19	15	7	-------	43	17	17	9	-------
40 days, under 60	29	12	8	9	-------	24	12	10	2	-------
60 days and over	36	17	10	9	-------	39	15	19	5	-------
Not reporting	155	77	48	28	2	112	57	34	20	1
Not attending school	9	7	-------	2	-------	12	5	-------	7	-------

TABLE 29.—*Absence of children from school on account of field work, by economic group, sex, and age period; Virginia truck-farming section*

Absence from school for field work, and economic group	Boys under 16 doing farm work					Girls under 16 doing farm work				
	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported	Total	Under 12 years	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	426	233	114	72	7	469	221	136	111	1
Resident workers:										
Children of farm owners and tenants [1]	23	13	7	1	2	28	12	8	8	-------
Other local	311	183	71	54	3	355	174	99	81	1
Attending school and reporting	192	122	45	24	1	250	134	66	50	-------
No absence for field work	124	95	20	8	1	166	100	39	27	-------
Absence for field work	68	27	25	16	-------	84	34	27	23	-------
Under 10 days	20	8	7	5	-------	23	12	5	6	-------
10 days, under 20	9	4	1	4	-------	28	14	10	4	-------
20 days, under 40	9	7	1	1	-------	21	7	7	7	-------
40 days, under 60	13	5	5	3	-------	6	1	2	3	-------
60 days and over	17	3	11	3	-------	6	-------	3	3	-------
Not reporting	50	28	13	9	-------	63	24	24	15	-------
Not attending school	69	33	13	21	2	42	16	9	16	1
Nonresident workers:										
Migratory [1]	29	15	10	4	-------	35	14	12	9	-------
City day laborers [2]	63	22	26	13	2	51	21	17	13	-------

[1] Absence for field work not shown for groups of less than 50.
[2] Report of school attendance not secured.

TABLE 30.—*Progress in school of children doing farm work, by crop, locality, economic group, race, and age period*

Crop, locality, economic group, and race [2]	Children 8 to 15 doing farm work [1]											
	Total			8 years, under 12			12 years, under 14			14 years, under 16		
	Total	Retarded		Total	Retarded		Total	Retarded		Total	Retarded	
		Number	Per cent [3]		Number	Per cent [3]		Number	Per cent [3]		Number	Per cent [3]
Cotton: Texas—												
Children of farm owners and tenants—												
White	977	633	64.8	478	241	50.4	268	203	75.7	231	189	81.8
Colored	359	306	85.2	180	136	75.6	96	89	92.7	83	81	97.6
Other local children—												
White	46	25	------	24	10	------	12	5	------	10	10	------
Colored	8	7	------	3	2	------	2	2	------	3	3	------
Grain: North Dakota—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	733	311	42.4	290	81	27.9	251	111	44.2	192	119	62.0
Other local children	44	15	------	18	5	------	14	3	------	12	7	------
Hops and fruits:												
Oregon—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	171	29	17.0	59	2	3.4	59	9	15.3	53	18	34.0
Other local children	64	22	34.4	22	1	------	16	6	------	26	15	------
Migratory workers	449	142	31.6	169	41	24.3	140	44	31.4	140	57	40.7
Town day laborers	13	4	------	4	------	------	5	1	------	4	3	------
Washington—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	157	36	22.9	43	2	------	46	10	------	68	24	35.3
Other local children	57	27	47.4	13	2	------	24	11	------	20	14	------
Migratory workers	160	96	60.0	54	23	42.6	58	37	63.8	48	36	------
Town day laborers	21	9	------	8	1	------	8	5	------	5	3	------
Small fruits: Washington—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	186	38	20.4	75	18	24.0	57	8	14.0	54	12	22.2
Other local children	74	17	23.0	20	5	------	31	7	------	23	5	------

[1] Children under 8 years are excluded from the table, as those under that age are considered normal if they are in the first grade. Children for whom age or grade is not reported are excluded also.
[2] Figures for colored children are shown only for localities having a considerable number.
[3] Not shown where base is less than 50.

TABLE 30.—*Progress in school of children doing farm work, by crop, locality, economic group, race, and age period*—Continued

Crop, locality, economic group, and race [2]	Children 8 to 15 doing farm work [1]											
	Total			8 years, under 12			12 years, under 14			14 years, under 16		
		Retarded			Retarded			Retarded			Retarded	
	Total	Number	Per cent [3]	Total	Number	Per cent [3]	Total	Number	Per cent [3]	Total	Number	Per cent [3]
Smallfruits: Washington—Con.												
Migratory workers	337	86	25.5	102	14	13.7	108	29	26.9	127	43	33.9
Town day laborers	4	1	------	1	------	------	2	------	------	1	1	------
Sugar beets:												
Colorado—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	277	89	32.1	131	20	15.3	86	33	38.4	60	36	60.0
Other local children	85	27	31.8	50	10	20.0	24	8	------	11	9	------
Migratory workers	613	258	42.1	304	61	20.1	191	108	56.5	118	89	75.4
Michigan—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	376	108	28.7	172	34	19.8	115	34	29.6	89	40	44.9
Other local children	121	59	48.8	61	22	36.1	32	16	------	28	21	------
Migratory workers	194	86	44.3	102	29	28.4	61	38	62.3	31	19	------
Tobacco:												
Connecticut Valley—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	257	49	19.1	117	8	6.8	91	25	27.5	49	16	------
Other local children	150	38	25.3	75	8	10.7	55	15	27.3	20	15	------
City day laborers	556	253	45.5	151	30	19.9	279	130	46.6	126	93	73.8
Kentucky—												
Children of farm owners and tenants—												
White	328	111	33.8	152	22	14.5	104	45	43.3	72	44	61.1
Colored	137	106	77.4	59	35	59.3	43	37	------	35	34	------
Other local children—												
White	10	2	------	6	1	------	2	------	------	2	1	------
Colored	34	25	------	18	12	------	10	7	------	6	6	------
South Carolina—												
Children of farm owners and tenants—												
White	196	101	51.5	89	29	32.6	65	41	63.1	42	31	------
Colored	40	35	------	14	10	------	15	14	------	11	11	------
Other local children—												
White	4	1	------	1	------	------	2	1	------	1	------	------
Colored	5	5	------	1	1	------	4	4	------	------	------	------
Virginia—												
Children of farm owners and tenants—												
White	188	96	51.1	88	41	46.6	60	27	4.05	40	28	------
Colored	59	45	76.3	29	15	------	17	17	------	13	13	------
Other local children—												
White	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Colored	1	1	------	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Truck:												
Illinois—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	81	14	17.3	26	------	------	31	7	------	24	7	------
Other local children	92	33	35.9	21	6	------	38	14	------	33	13	------
Migratory workers	10	6	------	4	1	------	3	3	------	3	2	------
City day laborers	310	87	28.1	69	8	11.6	140	33	23.6	101	46	45.5
Maryland—												
Children of farm owners and tenants—												
White	422	172	40.8	212	54	25.5	126	62	49.2	84	56	66.7
Colored	309	209	67.6	156	88	56.4	75	53	70.7	78	68	87.2
Other local children:												
White	82	45	54.9	33	10	------	29	18	------	20	17	------
Colored	268	208	77.6	135	82	60.7	72	68	94.4	61	58	95.1
Migratory workers (white only)	234	163	69.7	77	30	39.0	88	68	77.3	69	65	94.2
New Jersey—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	244	137	56.1	101	43	42.6	82	52	63.4	61	42	68.9
Other local children	135	90	66.7	47	24	------	56	40	71.4	32	26	------
Migratory workers	467	372	79.7	206	129	62.6	170	154	90.6	91	89	97.8
Virginia [4]—												
Children of farm owners and tenants	32	28	------	16	14	------	12	10	------	4	4	------
Other local children	398	332	83.4	215	161	74.9	111	103	92.8	72	68	94.4
Migratory workers	49	45	------	21	18	------	19	18	------	9	9	------
City day laborers	92	81	88.0	37	28	------	38	37	------	17	16	------

[4] All the children included in the truck-farming study in Virginia were colored.

TABLE 31.—*Farm operations performed by children, by race; Hill and Rusk Counties, Tex.*

Farm operations	Resident children under 16 doing farm work					
	Hill County			Rusk County		
	Total [1]	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
Total	883	770	113	973	531	442
Plowing	79	69	10	183	99	84
Harrowing	93	83	10	90	55	35
Planting	124	107	17	253	125	128
Cultivating	134	122	12	142	64	78
Hoeing and chopping	622	547	75	778	406	372
Picking cotton	855	747	108	953	514	439
Picking corn	67	61	6	128	54	74
Picking peanuts	----	----	----	46	30	16
Picking peas	----	----	----	92	45	47
Pulling fodder	----	----	----	30	6	24
Shocking oats	89	86	3	2	2	----
Cutting sprouts	----	----	----	84	53	31
Cutting wood	4	3	1	33	25	8

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 32.—*Farm operations performed by children, by crop and age period; Illinois grain-growing sections*

Farm operation and crop	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	737	99	179	243	211	5
General:						
Plowing	350	14	71	126	137	2
Harrowing	493	43	115	173	159	3
Disking	338	19	66	122	130	1
Hoeing	197	21	54	61	58	3
Corn crop:						
Planting	176	22	40	51	62	1
Rolling	161	14	42	52	52	1
Cultivating	492	39	109	170	171	3
Hoeing	122	27	29	49	17	----
Husking	486	57	115	163	149	2
Cutting	145	10	32	53	50	----
Shocking	105	4	20	37	44	----
Grain crop:						
Driving binder	53	1	4	16	32	----
Shocking	321	25	72	110	113	1
Threshing—						
Hauling	91	4	11	26	50	----
Loading	27	1	2	9	15	----
Pitching	22	3	3	3	13	----
Stacking	12	----	2	4	6	----
Carrying or hauling water	312	46	94	124	47	1
Hay crop:						
Mowing	162	4	18	61	78	1
Raking	320	14	57	115	132	2
Driving fork or stacker	184	15	44	75	49	1
Pitching	90	3	15	18	54	----

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 33.—*Farm operations performed by children, by crop and age period; North Dakota*

Farm operation and crop	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	806	124	213	265	204
General:					
Plowing	386	16	92	138	140
Disking	201	7	38	70	86
Harrowing (spike)	325	20	75	121	109
Cultivating (any type)	241	5	41	94	101
Hoeing	430	42	123	167	98
Hauling	460	31	113	180	136
Corn crop:					
Planting	22	----	2	8	12
Cutting by hand	22	2	8	4	8
Driving binder	29	----	6	8	15
Picking	188	30	43	68	47
Husking	138	12	37	47	42
Grain crop:					
Drilling	135	1	14	50	70
Driving binder	105	2	7	37	59
Shocking	397	46	106	129	116
Driving header	20	----	1	8	11
Driving header box	201	37	58	69	37
Loading header box	61	3	11	26	21
Stacking	46	----	6	22	18
Hauling bundles to threshing machine	67	5	7	19	36
Pitching bundles to threshing machine	92	3	12	23	54
Loading threshed grain	66	10	23	21	12
Hay or forage crop:					
Mowing	333	13	75	121	124
Raking	393	25	106	154	108
Driving stacker or hay fork	105	14	34	39	18
Stacking	121	5	19	43	54
Pitching	98	6	20	30	42
Picking up potatoes	360	66	102	106	86

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 34.—*Farm operations performed by children, by crop and age period; Washington and Oregon hop and fruit growing sections*

Farm operation and crop	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,164	160	255	365	379	5
General:						
Preparing ground [2]	79	1	9	20	49	----
Hoeing	184	4	37	69	74	----
Weeding and thinning	115	4	24	44	43	----
Harvesting hops or fruits:						
Picking—						
Hops	791	109	187	252	239	4
Small fruits [3]—						
Strawberries	347	43	95	109	99	1
Loganberries	333	34	93	103	101	2
Orchard fruits [4]—						
Cherries	110	11	25	38	36	----
Apples	122	2	14	43	63	----
Pears and peaches	148	7	12	50	79	----
Prunes	72	3	10	30	29	----
Picking up prunes	311	47	77	91	95	1
Harvesting vegetables	122	8	33	42	39	----
Harvesting general farm crops	110	3	18	36	53	----
Other kinds of work:						
Thinning orchard fruit	135	1	10	41	83	----
Packing, loading, driving	65	2	10	17	36	----
Training hops	52	1	7	15	29	----

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.
[2] Includes plowing, harrowing, disking, dragging, and cultivating.
[3] Small fruits include strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, and currants. Children in this group may have picked one or more varieties.
[4] Orchard fruits include apples, pears, prunes, peaches, and cherries. Children in this group may have picked one or more varieties.

TABLE 35.—*Farm operations performed by children, by crop and age period; Washington small-fruit farms*

Farm operation and crop	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	639	58	154	204	218	5
General farm work:						
Preparing ground [2]	33		3	12	18	
Planting and transplanting	32		8	10	14	
Hoeing	76	1	14	28	32	1
Weeding and thinning	73	4	17	29	22	1
Harvesting small fruits: [3]						
Raspberries	616	58	146	199	208	5
Strawberries	191	18	47	63	63	
Other small fruits	104	10	24	32	38	
Harvesting vegetables	45		15	15	15	
Pruning and training berry bushes	25		1	11	13	

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.
[2] Includes plowing, harrowing, disking, dragging, and cultivating.
[3] Small fruits include strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, blackberries, and currants. Children in this group may have picked more than one variety.

TABLE 36.—*Operations in sugar-beet culture performed by children, by age period; Colorado*

Operations in beet culture	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	1,073	289	287	306	191
Thinning and blocking	1,037	273	281	297	186
Hoeing	860	197	231	261	171
Pulling and topping	959	241	255	287	176

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 37.—*Operations in sugar-beet culture performed by children, by age period; Michigan*

Operations in beet culture [1]	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total [2]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	763	197	198	215	153
Thinning and blocking	759	196	196	214	153
Hoeing	623	148	152	189	134

[1] Information was secured for only part of the season.
[2] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 38.—*Operations in tobacco culture performed by children, by age period; Connecticut River Valley*

Operations in tobacco culture [1]	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [2]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,109	139	241	462	257	10
Field:						
Preparing beds	134	29	39	40	25	1
Transplanting	186	37	46	57	44	2
Suckering	334	63	72	129	67	3
Hoeing	229	30	47	79	69	4
Picking	482	34	101	229	114	4
Handing	286	72	77	94	40	3
Topping	206	34	49	76	46	1
Dragging baskets	141	9	19	56	56	1
Cutting	155	18	26	59	50	2
Shed:						
Stripping	234	46	58	79	48	3
Stringing	261	13	37	129	80	2
Handing	197	19	55	94	26	3
Housing	174	15	41	66	50	2

[1] Many children performed other farming operations.
[2] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 39.—*Operations in tobacco culture performed by children, by age period; Kentucky*

Operations in tobacco culture [1]	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [2]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	563	119	144	162	115	23
Field:						
Preparing beds	194	29	53	67	37	8
Transplanting	556	117	143	161	112	23
Suckering	526	111	134	151	107	23
Worming	487	108	121	135	101	22
Cultivating	484	88	123	151	103	19
Hanging	276	34	66	88	75	13
Topping	340	50	84	104	88	14
Picking up leaves	227	61	73	53	32	8
Cutting	182	12	28	63	71	8
Carrying filled sticks	182	30	50	55	41	6
Carrying empty sticks	88	24	25	21	14	4
Loading	99	16	21	32	28	2
Hauling	115	9	14	42	48	2
Nonfield:						
Stripping	385	71	91	116	91	16
Bulking	114	15	32	38	26	3
Housing	137	13	31	46	41	6

[1] Many children performed other farming operations.
[2] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 40.—*Operations in tobacco culture performed by children, by age period; South Carolina*

Operations in tobacco culture [1]	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [2]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	291	47	67	86	54	37
Field:						
Preparing beds	82	7	13	28	17	17
Transplanting	281	42	63	85	54	37
Suckering	279	44	67	85	49	34
Worming	259	43	59	77	47	33
Cultivating	223	27	50	71	47	28
Topping	171	23	40	52	31	25
Weeding	139	21	29	42	27	20
Picking	108	11	23	26	31	17
Loading	7			3	3	1
Hauling	110	18	34	29	16	13
Nonfield:						
Bulking	66	6	14	21	15	10
Housing	75	11	21	18	13	12

[1] Many children performed other farming operations.
[2] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 41.—*Operations in tobacco culture performed by children, by age period; Virginia*

Operations in tobacco culture [1]	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [2]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	315	80	76	86	65	8
Field:						
Preparing beds	83	4	13	35	30	1
Transplanting	311	80	75	85	64	7
Suckering	312	80	75	85	64	8
Worming	305	80	73	83	61	8
Cultivating	232	39	55	73	59	6
Topping	75	9	15	28	21	2
Weeding	134	25	29	43	34	3
Cutting	66	2	10	21	32	1
Loading	71	15	13	26	15	2
Hauling	36	4	2	15	13	2
Nonfield:						
Stripping	55	4	10	16	24	1
Bulking	63	10	11	19	23	
Housing	250	51	61	75	57	6

[1] Many children performed other farming operations.
[2] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 42.—*Farm operations on truck crops performed by children, by age period; Illinois*

Farm operations	Children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	501	29	95	214	163
Preparing soil	15	1	4	4	6
Planting	71	2	15	28	26
Transplanting	74	5	10	33	26
Weeding	412	22	79	177	134
Hoeing	160	6	19	65	70
Thinning	76	1	9	39	27
Machine cultivating	50	----	5	22	23
Operating wheeled hoe	28	----	1	12	15
Harvesting	490	27	91	210	162
Picking	169	10	27	75	57
Cutting	170	8	22	73	67
Pulling	159	8	28	66	57
Bunching	230	9	31	108	82
Twisting	248	13	53	107	75
Picking up	66	2	11	27	26
Boxing, sacking, and packing	54	5	7	23	19
Carrying or loading	59	2	7	23	27
Trimming or cleaning	42	1	4	20	17
Peeling	34	----	4	17	13

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.

TABLE 43.—*Farm operations on truck crops performed by children, by age period; Maryland*

Farm operations	Resident children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	1,330	415	296	311	303	5
Plowing	234	5	38	74	116	1
Harrowing	207	4	32	71	99	1
Planting	459	74	100	127	157	1
Transplanting	671	140	150	189	188	4
Cultivating	242	6	40	83	112	1
Hoeing	608	80	131	182	212	3
Weeding	357	59	87	111	98	2
Spraying	66	6	8	17	35	----
Thinning	286	44	68	81	92	1
Picking	1,207	372	272	284	274	5
Gathering potatoes	618	116	137	175	189	1
Shucking or husking corn	84	9	15	30	30	----
Saving fodder [2]	317	57	71	96	93	----

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.

[2] Includes stacking and pitching.

TABLE 44.—*Farm operations on truck crops performed by children, by age period; New Jersey*

Farm operations	Resident children under 16 doing farm work				
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16
Total	[2] 445	89	102	147	106
General:					
Plowing	48	1	5	16	26
Harrowing	35	1	3	13	18
Cultivating	74	5	9	29	31
Weeding	167	24	35	55	53
Hoeing	177	17	38	67	55
Thinning	39	3	9	14	13
Planting	146	19	28	50	49
Transplanting [3]	139	15	21	47	56
Dropping [4]	[2] 181	38	48	59	35
Harvesting:					
Gathering potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets, turnips, onions	212	35	51	76	50
Cutting asparagus, lettuce, rhubarb, spinach, kale, cabbages, watermelons, canteloupes, pumpkins, or other crops	105	14	25	33	33
Pulling beets, carrots, onions, radishes, turnips, or other crops	54	6	11	21	16
Husking	61	6	8	25	22
Sorting or bunching	46	6	9	16	15
Shocking	41		5	21	15
Carrying baskets, hampers, etc	34	2	5	15	12
Other:					
Driving or hauling	22		2	12	8
Loading	7			2	5
Other truck work	146	23	27	44	52
Other field work	44	2	5	22	15

[1] Some children performed more than one operation.
[2] Includes 1 child for whom age was not reported.
[3] Includes "setting out."
[4] Includes children who, in connection with the planting or transplanting of any crop, did dropping only, though the same children may have both dropped and set out in transplanting some other crop.

TABLE 45.—*Farm operations on truck crops performed by children, by age period; Virginia*

Farm operations	Children under 16 doing farm work					
	Total [1]	Under 10 years	10 years, under 12	12 years, under 14	14 years, under 16	Age not reported
Total	895	235	219	250	183	8
General:						
Plowing	75	1	13	32	27	2
Harrowing	55	1	10	25	17	2
Cultivating	39	2	8	13	14	2
Weeding	46	7	12	16	9	2
Hoeing	105	7	19	32	45	2
Thinning	42	6	8	16	12	
Spooning kale or spinach	133	16	34	47	34	2
Planting	65	5	10	22	28	
Transplanting	89	5	17	24	41	2
Harvesting:						
Strawberries	761	190	191	222	155	3
Beans	565	134	138	167	119	7
Peas	236	61	63	67	45	
Cucumbers	56	9	10	17	18	2
Tomatoes	30	1	10	7	12	
Melons	10		1	6	3	
Kale or spinach	184	31	38	65	48	2
Radishes	217	35	61	70	49	2
Beets	91	14	26	28	23	
Potatoes [2]	407	91	104	132	77	3
Sweet potatoes [2]	33	4	11	8	8	2

[1] Some children performed more than one operation. [2] Gathering only.

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